THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 102. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LATEST BY THE GULF CABLE.

Interesting Advices from Cuba, Mexico, and Central America.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CUBA.

The Governor of Sagua La Grande Ordered to Spain—Arrival of Troops for Puerto Principe — Requisitions from Spain for $2,300,000—The Vomito Epidemic—A Cargo of Slaves Landed.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 27—The Governor of Sagua La Grande, and his subalterns, have been ordered to Spain. An affray has occurred in the prison of Santiago, and four convicts escaped. The corpse of the captain of the brig Trial, who was drowned, was picked up near Cardenas on the 19th inst. The Austrian frigate Novara is coaling. The municipal elections were to take place on the 3d of November.

Despatches from Europe state that the new Captain-General, Lersundi, sailed on the 8th inst. for Havana in the screw steamer Villa de Madrid, and he is expected to arrive here on the 2d of November. Don Valmazada continues to act as Deputy Captain-General. Colmenares returns to Cuba as Chief Justice. There will be a general change of government employes.

Four hundred raw troops have arrived for Puerto Principe, and more are coming.

A circular from Madrid orders the observance of the greatest vigilance in universities against new inculcations, political or religious.

There were $80,000 in the Treasury here, when the Government at Madrid sent a requisition by telegraph for $300,000. The Cuban merchants clubbed together and supplied the balance, and the cash was sent out by the last mail steamer for Spain. Another demand made upon Cuba by the Spanish Government for $2,000,000 has not been complied with, as the Treasury is empty. The Gas Company threatens to stop the supply of gas for lighting the streets of Havana, because the municipality owes them $80,000, and won't pay. The Government is in arrears for four months' pensions to the widows of officers and soldiers.

Decomposed meat, used by the negroes for food, has caused a malignant disease to break out among them. There have been twelve cases, seven of which proved fatal. The vomito is epidemic. Captain Mott and mate of the brig Lizzie Billings died of the vomito.

It is reported that a cargo of slaves has recently been landed. The Carmen has sailed. She relieves the Gerona.

The steamer Stars and Stripes returned, having shipped a heavy sea. One passenger and a sailor were carried overboard. She proceeded to sea again to-day.

Arrived, brigs Juniata, Pajaro, and Times, of Bangor, and Hancock, of Boston.

COSTA RICA.

Port Simon Opened to Foreign Trade.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 27.—Advices from Costa Rica to the 23d of September state that Port Simon has been opened to foreign trade.

MEXICO.

The Credentials of Admiral Tegethoff Received by Juarez.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Advices from Mexico report that Admiral Tegethoff's credentials had been received by Juarez.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolt in Bolivar and Aragua—Capture of the Leaders.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 27.—Advices from Venezuela to the 9th instant report that revolts had broken out in Bolivar and Aragua, but the leaders had been captured. They planned the assassination of Governor Falcon.

JAMAICA.

The American Steamship Line Subsidy Refused by the Government—Deficiency in the Budget—The New Governor of Honduras en Route.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 1, via Havana, Oct. 26.—The Colonial Government refuses to sanction the subsidy to the steamship line between New York and the West India Islands. The people are incensed, and have signified their feelings at an indignation meeting.

In the annual budget exhibit of the island there is shown a deficiency of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The British war steamer Barracouta will sail from Port Royal, after inspection, for British Honduras. She takes out the new Governor of that colony. Governor Austin has been removed, it is said, for the malappropriation of the fund destined to promote immigration from the Southern States of the United States to Honduras.

HAYTI.

The Government Account of the Fort Biasson Affair Confirmed—General Distress in the Republic—Exiles Probably to Return.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Our dates from Hayti are to the 9th inst. The action at Fort Biasson with the insurgents is now ascertained to have been truly reported in the Government version of that affair, which is confirmed in all particulars. Excessive misery and discontent prevail, and a general revolution is regarded as imminent. Provisions are at famine rates, and flour is quoted at eight hundred gourdes. A motion has been made in the Legislature to allow all exiles to return to Hayti, Geffrard not excepted.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Shocking Crime in Greene County, Ohio—A Man and Woman Butchered.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic* has the following:—

"A rumor was in circulation in this city this (Thursday) morning, that a man and woman were murdered on Wednesday in Cedarville, Greene county. We were at first unable to ascertain whether, or to what extent, it was true; but shortly after noon we received reliable information which leaves no doubt that another horrible crime has been perpetrated in this section of the State. Our information is that Jacob Townsley and wife, both very aged people, were murdered on Wednesday, 23d inst., in their own house, one and a quarter miles east of Cedarville. The murderers are unknown, and nobody is even suspected; but authorities everywhere will do well to be on their guard. No money was taken, and the object of the deed is in no way indicated."

Material of War in France.

When the French arsenals were inspected in 1862, they contained the following articles:—9173 bronze cannons, 2274 howitzer cannons, 3210 bronze mortars, 3924 bronze howitzers, 14 bronze swivel guns, 1515 cast-iron cannons 56 cast-iron carronades, 91 cast-iron mortars, 1229 cast-iron howitzers, 23 cast-iron howitzer cannons, 15 field howitzers, about 20,000 gun carriages, and 25,000 fare carriages; more than 10,000 caissons, besides 4000 carts of different kinds, and a great supply of mechanical implements. In the matter of ammunition the report mentions 4,993,668 solid balls, 60,056 hollow balls, 967,122 bombs, 3,630,738 shells, 751,901 grenades, 18,776,540 iron balls, 186,002 ball boxes, 10,263,966 kilogrammes of powder; cartridges of all kinds, 281,937,624; 16,232 cannon cartridges, 340,044 sachets, 12,085 fuses, 325,219 530 contrivances for communicating fire, besides mechanical implements, etc. The inspectors reported on hand 77,352 percussion carbines, 1,712,593 percussion firelocks, 170,107 percussion muskets, 230 846 percussion pistols, 1402 flint carbines, 817,418 flint firelocks, 17,449 flint muskets, 3073 flint pistols, 7379 miscellaneous firearms, 12 870 worthless arms, 2721 swords, 1,339 641 sabres, 35,314 cuirasses, 44,286 axes, picks, etc., 79,153 lances, 96,568 bayonets, and 21,330 sabre bayonets. Vast additions have since been made to these stores, especially during the last eighteen months.

FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Large Factory Demolished at Union Hill, N. J.—Two Men Killed and Two Injured.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, as was stated in the *Times* yesterday, a fearful boiler explosion occurred at Union Hill, N. J., resulting in the total destruction of a large factory, the death of two men, the injury of two others, and the killing of two horses.

The building, which was situated just back from the Bull's Head road, and some six or seven hundred feet south of Mainberg & Heim's hotel and brewery, was known as Coates' pianoforte manufactory, but was occupied jointly by George Fansel as a saw-mill and for making moulding patterns, and by Mr. Mayer as a tannery for dressing sheepskins. In the building quite a number of men were employed. Fortunately, at the time of the catastrophe they were nearly all absent, having gone to their dinners. The building was fifty feet front, seventy-five feet deep, three stories high, and constructed with brick in the most substantial manner. The boiler was situated in a basement room at the southeast corner of the building, and is said to be about 21-horse power.

There were four persons in the engine-room at the time of the explosion—Mr. Fansel, Otto Meyer, Jr., the engineer (name not ascertained), and a laboring man employed by Jacob Hammer, named Charles Hausherr, who had just entered, having been sent there by his employer for some tools. Mr. Fanseil and young Meyer were in conversation, when the latter stepped up and looked at the indicator, and turning suddenly around, with a countenance indicating great alarm, exclaimed, "Fansel, for God's sake! there is more than two hundred pounds of steam on," and before any one in the room was able to escape, the boiler exploded with a most terrific noise, which was heard at a great distance, completely demolishing the building, with the exception of two stories, front and rear, and leaving the high brick chimney intact. For a while the air was thick with bricks, stones, pieces of boiler-iron, iron pipes, machinery, and timbers, which came raining down in all directions, and in front of the building the ground was completely covered with the *debris* for from two hundred to three hundred feet around.

Fansel, Meyer, and the engineer were blown out of the front of the building. The engineer was scalded in a dreadful manner, and being conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, died there during the night. Young Meyer was very badly scalded about the face, head, and arms, but may recover. Mr. Fansel was scalded, but his injuries are comparatively light, and he was able to be out yesterday. Charles Hausherr was buried in the ruins near where the front of the boiler stood, and his mutilated remains were not recovered until noon yesterday, it not having been known until in the forenoon that any one was missing. About one-third of the front end of the boiler ascended perpendicularly to a great height, and in its descent crashed through the stable adjoining the boiler-room, killing two horses and setting fire to the building, which, together with the *debris* of the large building, was totally consumed. Two lengths of the rear end of the boiler, about 7 feet, took a northeasterly course, and passing within 10 feet of a gentleman with four children in a wagon, on the Bull's head road, landed in the gutter, 60 feet in front of the hotel, and over 700 feet from the factory. Two other large pieces of boiler-iron struck in front of the hotel, rebounded across the road into Denning Duer's woods, one of them cutting down a large tree, a piece of iron pipe, some ten feet in length and two feet in circumference, landed near the hotel, and another piece, about half the size, was found a short distance off. Two dwelling houses were slightly damaged by flying missiles, one of them belonging to Mr. Finsel, was scorched in front, and the other caught fire in the gable, but Engine Company No. 1, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Union Hill, were able to prevent any material damage, and saved them from destruction. The engineer was a new man, and had been employed there only three or four days, and no one in the neighborhood seemed to know him. Hausher was a single man, about 30 years of age.

The loss will probably amount to $30,000, upon which there was no insurance, the policy having run out during the fore-part of the week, and the Mutual, of Jersey City, were to have insured it Saturday afternoon for $20,000. Mr. Fansel purchased the property two weeks since, from Mr. Coates for $23,000, while it is said to have been worth a great deal more. Mr. Mayer's loss was from $7000 to $10,000 on stock and machinery. It was insured for $5000.

The case will be fully investigated, as it is said the engineer was not competent for the position.—*N. Y. Times.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Hangs Himself to a Tree, But is Saved by his Wife.

In these days of suicides the simplest calamity is sufficient to induce a man to attempt self-destruction. The most ordinary reverse of fortune, or even a severe attack of the "blues," seems to be considered enough to justify a permanent departure from life. In addition to the many cases we have recorded during the past few months, we have to add one more attempted suicide in which the cause was despondency produced by lack of employment. Near Bremen avenue, there resides a man named Burroughs, who has a wife and two children. For some time past the man was engaged in a machine shop, but was recently discharged. Since this he has been looking round for work; and not being able to find any, he became moody and unhappy. On Wednesday, he went to the machine shop to ask for work, but was refused, and returned home about 9 o'clock in the evening, and went to bed. About midnight his wife was awakened by the sound of the back door leading to the yard opening. A few minutes afterwards she missed her husband from the room, and becoming alarmed, she got up and went out into the yard. Here, it is stated, she saw the form of her husband suspended by the neck by a clothes-line from a tree. She immediately ran forward, and cut or unfastened the rope; and, having procured assistance from some of the neighbors, carried her husband into the house and administered restoratives. The man soon regained his senses, and is now doing well, and will soon be "himself again" in body and mind. *-St. Louis Republican, 25th.*

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Twelve to Fifteen Persons Injured—One and Probably More Killed.

A terrible accident occurred on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad last night, which resulted in the death of at least one man, and probably others. A construction train loaded with nails and material went down from Milford to the end of the road yesterday afternoon. All the cars were unloaded but one, and the train started back at about dusk, having the car loaded with rails ahead, and quite a number of laborers, mostly colored, on the empty cars. As they were coming along pretty rapidly some of the rails slipped off. It is supposed from the manner in which they were thrown that one end of the rails slipped off, and then striking the ground they were shot back amongst the men. In some manner, anyhow, quite a number of rails were thrown amongst the laborers, knocking a number of them off the cars, killing one instantly, cutting both legs off another, breaking the thigh of another, and in all severely injuring from twelve to fifteen men, several of them it is thought very seriously. Our informant left the scene of the disaster immediately after the accident; and we could gather no further details. The train was entirely in charge and under control of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company. *Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, 26th.*

Destructive Fire—Two Children Burned.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out on Urquhart street, near Mandeville, destroying the grocery store of Mr. Joseph Clares and six residences adjoining, involving a loss of about $25,000. We regret to learn that two children of Mrs. Frouch, living in one of the dwelling houses, were burned. Mrs. Frouch was rescued from the flames, we are informed by Mr. William Swann, foreman of Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3, and is so badly burned that her life is despaired of. The property was mostly insured. *—New Orleans Times, Oct. 23d.*

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

The Three Star Flouring Mill Burned with its Entire Contents—A Boy Burned Alive—Loss, $150,000; Insurance, $30,000.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 24.

The most destructive fire that has occurred in this city for several years took place last evening, about half-past six o'clock, by which L. J. Higby & Son's "Three Star Flouring Mill," situated on the river near the straight cut, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

The mill was running as usual, and a boy was shoveling middlings from the third story down a slide into the bin. Mr. Edward Obern, the miller, was standing underneath the slide in the second story, when a door in it opened, allowing the gas which had been generated by the middlings, together with the middlings themselves, to escape. The gas communicating with the lamp, caused an explosion, which at once enveloped the entire floor in flames. Mr. Obern signalled the engineer to stop the mill. This was done immediately and the pumps set to work; but they availed nothing, and in a few moments the entire mill was enveloped in flames. In the meantime an alarm had been given, and the engines were promptly on the spot, stationed, and commenced playing. From the mill proper the fire spread rapidly to the storehouse in the rear, where an immense quantity of wheat, flour, and barrels were stored, and effectually prevented any attempt to save the contents.

By this time the fire had broken through to the outside, illuminating the surroundings most brilliantly. The heat, also, was intense, scorching everything combustible for many rods around. After superhuman efforts upon the part of the firemen, the flames began to subside, but not until the building had been almost entirely consumed. A pile of several thousand tons of coal, belonging to Dudley & Church, and situated to the west of the mill, caught fire, but was happily extinguished before much damage was done. The cooper shop situated below the mill caught fire a number of times, but was extinguished. A pile of coal situated between the two caught fire, and about fifty tons were consumed.

The contents of the mill were ten thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand barrels of flour, eight thousand empty barrels, and twenty thousand sets of staves. The mill had five run of stone, and was run by one of the finest steam engines in the Northwest. The entire loss will foot up to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is insured for thirty thousand dollars.

The saddest part of the affair yet remains to be told. A boy named Robert Grace, fifteen years of age, was at work in the third story when the explosion of the gas occurred. When the fire broke out he was so badly blinded by the smoke and dust that he could not make his way down. A lad named George Tate, knowing that he was there, made several desperate attempts to rescue him, but each time was forced back by the smoke and heat of the flames, and was himself badly burned. The boy was, therefore, left to his fate, and perished in the flames. He was probably suffocated by the smoke in a short time. Mr. Obern, the miller, was also badly burned by the explosion of gas which caused the fire.

Consecration of St. Patrick's Church at New Haven—Imposing Ceremonial—Crowded Attendance—Sermon by Archbishop McCloskey.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—To-day has been a gala-day among the Catholics of this city and vicinity, the occasion being the consecration of St. Patrick's church, the first in Connecticut and the second in New England ever consecrated with all the imposing ceremonies of the Roman ritual. The church is situated on the corner of Grand and Wallace streets, and is a commodious and highly architectural edifice—probably one of the handsomest in the Eastern States. The Rev. Matthew Hart is its pastor.

The grandeur of the ceremonial of consecration attracted thousands of all denominations, and long before the solemn High Mass was begun not only was the church filled to repletion, but large crowds, unable to gain admittance, were waiting in the adjoining streets. Governor English and the city authorities were present. The consecration ceremonies proper were commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., and were performed by the Right Rev. Dr. McFarland, of Providence, the Bishop of this diocese.

At 11 o'clock a grand procession of bishops, acolytes, and ecclesiastics, robed in rich vestments, made the circuit of the church, entered by the main door, and proceeded down the centre aisle to the sanctuary, after which solemn High Mass was begun, Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Me., acting as celebrant, the Very Rev. William Quinn, of New York, as assistant priest, and the Revs. E. J. O'Brien and James Campbell, of this city, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The Rev. Francis McNierney, secretary to Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, officiated as master of ceremonies. The musical exercises were of a high order. Mozart's Grand Twelfth Mass was sung by a large and efficient choir, the accompanying instrumentation being by a full orchestra in addition to the organ. The selection at the offertorium was the famous "Ave Maria," by Schubert, excellently rendered by Miss McGuire, the leading soprano of the church.

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, preached the consecration sermon, taking for his theme the "Eucharistic Sacrifice." It was one of his grandest efforts, and is the subject of universal comment. He began by tracing the Scripture narration of the establishment and continuation of religious sacrifice from the days of Cain and Abel to its grand culmination on Mount Calvary, contending that it was the very highest form of religious worship, and consequently belonged to God alone. He alluded to the sacrifices of the old law as being typical of the great sacrifice on the cross, and then showed how, according to Catholic teaching, our Redeemer, at His last supper with His disciples, changed the sacrificial form to a clean oblation, as prophesied by the prophet Malachi, bringing cogent argument to bear in support of the Catholic doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist. His peroration, contrasting earthly temples with the grand temple of God, eternal in the heavens, was a specimen of finished oratory, and created a profound impression.

At the close of the mass the procession reformed, passed down the main aisle of the church and returned to the vestry, while the orchestra sent forth the inspiring strains of "Haydn's Imperial March."

This evening the church was again crowded, the musical exercises of the vespers being the grand selections of Donizetti. Bishop de Galsbriand, of Vermont, preached the sermon. The number of ecclesiastics in attendance was exceedingly large. It included the following prelates:—Archbishop McCloskey; Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Bacon, of Portland; Bishop McFarland, of Providence; and Bishop de Galsbriand, of Burlington. Among the prominent clergymen from New York and vicinity were the very Rev. William Quinn, of St. Peter's; Fathers Boyce, John Quinn, McCarthy, Clowrey, McNierney, McLoughlin, Farrelly; Rev. Sylvester Malone, of Williamsburg; Briody, of Newburg; Cassidy and Gleason, of Brooklyn; Albinus, of Hoboken; and Fathers Moylan, Perrow, Janin, and Driscoll, of the Society of Jesus. *—N. Y. Herald.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Departure from Charleston of Senor Romero and Family for Mexico in the Cutter Wilderness.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26—The United States revenue cutter Wilderness, with Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, his mother, and sister on board, sailed at 6 o'clock this evening for Mexico. Collector Mackey and family, General Canby and wife, and a number of other officials and citizens, accompanied the party to the boat. Before leaving Senor Romero addressed letters to Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, returning thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended him during his sojourn in this country.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Late Advices by Cable and Steamer

The War in the Papal States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's March on Rome—Four Thousand Men Under His Command.

FLORENCE, Oct. 27—Evening.—General Garibaldi has crossed the Roman frontier and is now at the head of four thousand men. His force is disposed for effective operations, and is being marched on Rome from the direction of Monte Rotondo.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Order to the Roman Expeditionary Force.

PARIS, Oct. 27—Evening.—The *Moniteur* issued yesterday evening announces to the public, in its official column, that in view of the fresh invasion of the Papal territory and the renewal of the attempts of the revolutionists on Rome, the Emperor Napoleon has repeated his order for the force of expeditionary troops already mustered at Toulon to embark for the Roman waters.

AT TOULON.

Sailing of the French Iron-clads—Troops to Follow Immediately—War Preparations Active.

TOULON, Oct. 26—P. M.—The French fleet of iron-clad war vessels destined for service in the Roman waters, left this port under an Imperial order at 6 o'clock this morning. The troops which were designated to operate in defense of the Holy See on the occasion of the first Garibaldian alarm, and which have been encamped near the town since, are again in motion, and are to embark and sail for the Papal territory immediately. The authorities here are engaged in shipping war material on board of transport vessels with great activity.

FOREIGN NEWS BY STEAMER.

Mail Reports from the Roman War Fields—Fatal Explosion in a French Mine.

The new steamship France, Captain Grace, of the National Steam Navigation Company's line, which left Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th of October, arrived at New York yesterday evening, bringing files, in detail of cable despatches, dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

The German mail steamship Allemanria, Captain Trautmann, from Hamburg on the 13th of October, arrived at New York yesterday evening.

The English Parliament will meet on the 9th November, for a short session, for the purpose of voting supplies for the Abyssinian expedition.

The London money market continued depressed on the 14th of October, owing to the uncertainty that the suspension of Messrs. Colin & Campbell may affect similar houses.

The representatives of Overend, Gurney & Co. issued a circular in London in which they say they shall pay a further dividend of three shillings in addition to the twelve shillings in the pound previously paid to their creditors, thus reducing their liabilities to £168,000.

The Fenian alarm panic in England had not subsided; in fact, it had been considerably intensified, owing to a statement made by a constable to the effect that he saw large parties of men drilling at a late hour, not far from Manchester. In Oldham there are said to be between four and five hundred members of the Brotherhood, and drilling on a somewhat extensive scale has been carried on nightly. In Warrington the militia and volunteer armories were closely guarded night and day. Many "suspects" were closely watched. Four additional arrests were made in Manchester.

A dreadful accident, involving a loss of twenty-four lives, occurred in a mine near St. Etienne, in France, caused by fire-damp.

THE ITALO-ROMAN WAR.

Reports of the Fighting in the Papal Territory—A Garibaldian Chief Killed—Invasion of Nerola—No Mission to Biarritz.

By the steamship France at New York we have the following mail telegrams reporting the military operations in the Papal territory against and in defense of Rome:—

A telegram from Rome, dated on the 11th of October, says:—The official *Giornale di Roma* of to-day says:—At Torre Algina, Monte Alfino, and Pecrone numerous Garibaldian bands have again concentrated, and are still increasing in numbers and receiving large quantities of arms. A band of one thousand have again invaded Nerola, where they have levied supplies of provisions.

The Pontifical troops are marching against them.

A telegram dated in Rome on the 12th of October reports:—Yesterday, while the garrison of Subiaco was absent scouring the country, a band of insurgents came down from the mountains and occupied the town, the gendarmes withdrawing to the castle. The garrison, on its return, attacked the insurgents and repulsed them.

The official accounts state that thirty Garibaldians entered the Subiaco yesterday by surprise, during the absence of the garrison on reconnoissance. The Pontifical troops, on their return in the evening, retook possession of the town after an encounter with the invaders, in which the latter lost fifteen prisoners and three killed, including amongst the latter the Garibaldian chief Milanies. The Pontifical troops only suffered a loss of two wounded.

The *Osservatore Romano* of to-day says it is authorized to contradict the statement that Mgr. Franchie was entrusted with a mission to Biarritz, and to give a denial, therefore, at the same time, to the reports of conversations at that place, and to conclusions arrived at by some journals in connection with the alleged mission.

Arrests continue to be made in Rome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The steamer City of Paris brings European dates of the 17th inst.

A Proclamation from Garibaldi.

Garibaldi, on the 7th inst., issued the following from Caprera:—

"To the Italians—Fighting has begun on the Roman territory. There are men there for whom I would give a thousand lives. Listen to no cowardly words, but march to-morrow. Italy will receive congratulations from the entire world, which will have witnessed your heroism.

"GARIBALDI."

The Jaffa Colonists.

Mr. S. Beach, of the New York *Sun*, one of the Quaker City excursionists, has donated the sum of £300 to make up the sum necessary to send back to the United States the Jaffa colonists, who had reached Alexandria, Egypt, in a state of destitution. The colonists were forthwith forwarded, *via* Liverpool, on the 5th inst.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Meeting of Friends—Whisky Raids—Death of a Showman—Rain Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The Friends' Yearly Meeting here has closed. They passed resolutions to continue supplying what aid could be obtained to the suffering Friends in the South, and to aid in educating their children.

The Government detectives are now actively engaged ferreting out whisky distilleries operating clandestinely. One was discovered on Saturday. Many others are supposed to exist here.

J. B. Nixon, of Charleston, S. C., died at the Mansion House here on Saturday. He was proprietor of the panorama of the Messiah and Scenes in the Holy Land. He was a Freemason, and the body was taken care of by the Order.

An eastern rain-storm is prevailing to-day.

Attempted Murder in Maine.

SACO, Maine, Oct. 28.—F. C. Adams, Mail Agent between Boston and Portland, was shot at in one of our principal streets at about 8 o'clock last night. The ball grazed his head, rendering him insensible for a moment. The ruffian then attacked him with the butt of the pistol, inflicting several wounds before being frightened away. The would-be murderer, or his reasons for the attempt, are still unknown.

Seizure of Contraband Liquors.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26.—The revenue cutter Nemaha boarded the Bremen bark Theresa, bound to Baltimore, and seized about $500 worth of liquors, which some persons on board were endeavoring to smuggle into port.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton quiet at 20@20½c Flour firm, and 10@15c. higher; 13,000 bbls. sold; State, $8·65@10·75; Ohio, $10 35@13·60; Western, $8 65@13·50; Southern, $10·30@14 60; California, $10·75@13·50; Wheat firm; 2400 bushels sold; white Gennessee, $3·05. Corn easier, and 1@2c. lower. Oats easier; 30,000 bushels sold; Western 81½@82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull, new mess $21 12½. Lard quiet at 12¾@13½c. Whisky quiet.

Impeachment.

Impeachment is gathering no strength. Members of Congress appear in little knots in search of winter quarters, and they are eagerly sounded on this subject. From all that can be learned, they stand as they did at the close of the last session. In the New York delegation there are certainly no converts to impeachment, and a leading member of the Senate, now here, said yesterday that, from all he could learn, he did not believe there were half a dozen changes in the House on the subject, and he knew of none at all in the Senate.

The New York election will unquestionably have much effect on the subject, and if the State is lost or carried by the Republicans by a close vote, that will be the last of the impeachment. Only if New York is carried by a majority which Republicans dare not hope for, will the impeachment sentiment increase among members of Congress. As heretofore stated in these despatches, nothing has been developed from the Judiciary Committee, of a reliable character, indicating any change of views on the part of any of its members.

A member of Congress, in speaking of the Virginia election, yesterday, pointed to 25,000 Republican majority in that State as forcibly illustrating the power of Congress in spite of the President's opposition, and as rendering the necessity for impeachment less apparent than ever. The proposition for a continuous session of Congress to the end of Mr. Johnson's term is favorably received by the Republican members who have been here.—*N. Y. Times.*

Third Congressional District of Missouri.

Captain Bernard Zwart, who had announced himself Conservative candidate for Congress, to fill Major Noell's vacancy, has publicly withdrawn his name in favor of General James R. McCormick. General McCormick is therefore the only Conservative candidate for the place in the field.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 100½ was bid for 10-40s; 105¼ for June 7-30s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 112½ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 109⅝ for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100¾@101¼, a slight decline; and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48@48⅛, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51, no change; Catawissa preferred at 23¾@24, a decline of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 26@26¼, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 42¼, no change; 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 64 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; and 30¼ for North Pennsylvania.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 10¾ was bid for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107½ was bid for Seventh National; 247 for North America; 95 for Western; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; and 64½ for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. 35 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 34 for Morris Canal; and 90 for Morris Canal preferred.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142⅜; 11 A. M., 142½; 12 M., 142½; 1 P. M., 142¼, an advance of ½ on the closing price Saturday evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money was quite abundant to-day on call to good houses at 7 per cent., and some transactions are reported at 6 per cent. Commercial paper continues to pass slowly at 7 to 10 per cent. for first-class names."

—A Washington despatch says:—

"It is stated that on Wednesday three counterfeit $50 compound interest notes of the issue under the act of February, 1862, were discovered in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and yesterday two more, they having passed through the redemption division, First Auditor's, and First Controller's offices without being detected; but upon reaching the Register's office, where all money redeemed is checked off, the spurious notes were discovered. Similar notes, to a small extent, were circulated about fifteen months ago."

—The *Financial Chronicle* says of the dry goods trade:—

"The dry goods market continued during the early part of the week in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition noted last week, and on Wednesday prices of domestics met with a general break down. This was brought about by a misunderstanding between two or three jobbing houses, and after a day's quite active business the agents refused to accede to the reduction, and trade was again at a stand-still; but yesterday and to-day the agents have assented to the decline, and it has become general through the list of prints and brown goods. At this decline there is a disposition to take goods, and with a better activity in the interior cities there is a general belief that goods are as low as they will be this season. At the close a steadier feeling prevails, with a fair business. In woollen and foreign goods there is but little of interest to note. Trade is very quiet. The export demand for domestics is quite liberal."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	100⅝	10 sh Leh V R	51
$5000 do. New	100⅝	50 do.....b5wn.	51
$4200 do. New..ls.	100⅝	10 do.....b5wn.	51
$1600 do. New	100⅝	100 sh Cata Pf.......b60.	24
$2000 W Jer R 6s	87½	100 do........b60.	23⅞
$1000 do.	87½	100 do........b60.	23⅞
16 sh Penna R	51	100 sh Phil & E....b60.	26⅛
100 sh Reading	48	100 do.	26⅛
100 do.....s30.	48	100 do.	26⅛
100 sh Fulton C	4⅝	100 sh N Cent.......b5.	42⅜
300 do......ls.c.	4⅝		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100¾; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118¾@119; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 142¼@142½. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; old 5-20s, 112¼@112¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109⅞; do., July, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 100¼@100¾; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 142¼@142½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@113; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@110; do. July, 1865, 107@107¼; do. July, 1867, 107@107¼; 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¾; May, 1865, 117¼. Gold, 142¼@142½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—The Flour market is decidedly firmer, and the demand both for shipment and home consumption has improved. 400 barrels low grade extras sold for exportation at $8·50, and 1000 barrels to the trade at $8·75 for choice superfine—it is quoted at $7·50@8·50; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10·50@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·75@9·25. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $7·12½.

There is a fair demand for good and prime lots of Wheat from the millers, and the advance recorded on Saturday is easily maintained; sales of 3500 bushels good and prime red at $2·60@2·65. Rye is steady at $1·70@1·75 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former quotations; sales of 2000 bushels at $1·43 for yellow, and $1·42 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@78c. 1000 bushels two-rowed New York Barley were taken at $1·35.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $8·25@8·75 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is dull at $2·25@2·50; and Flaxseed at $2·50@2·55.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron commands $55 ℔ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, and prices were rather firmer. About 2100 head arrived and sold at from 8½@9c. ℔ lb., gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7@8c. for fair to good do., and 4@6c. ℔ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

87 head Owen Smith, Western, 7¾@9, gross.
93 " A. Christy, Western, 8@8¾, gross.
65 " Jones McClese, Chester co., 4@8, gross.
76 " P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8½, gross.
100 " P. Hathaway, Western, 6½@8½, gross.
125 " James Kirk, Chester co., 7@8¼, gross.
20 " B. McFillen, Chester co., 8@8½, gross.
50 " James McFillen, Western, 8@8½, gross.
71 " Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8, gross.
153 " Martin Fuller & Co., Chester co., 7@9, gross.
120 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@8½, gross.
60 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 5½@7½, gross.
80 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@7½, gross.
50 " L. Frank, Western, 6½@8, gross.
90 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@8, gross.
139 " Hape & Co., Western, 6@8½, gross.
85 " R. Mayne, Western, 5½@7½, gross.
45 " D. Branson, Chester co., 6½@7¼, gross.
118 " Chandler & Co., Chester co., 6¾@8¼, gross.
80 " J. McArdle, Western, 4@7, gross.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $45@70 for springers, and $60@80 ℔ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull, and rather lower. 6000 head sold at 4@5 c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were lower. 4500 head sold at the different yards at from $9·50@10 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............54|11 A. M..............58|2 P. M..............62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. Baker, Head, Antega, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig C. Miller, Brewer, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Marblehead, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque E. A. Souder, Payne, from London, with mdse. to H. Karsten.

Barque Hunter, York, 4 days from Wood's Hole, in ballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Warren, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, 3 days from Boston, with linseed to captain.

Schr Edwin, Allen, from Middletown, with granite to captain.

Schr Expedite, Rackett, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr M. M. Snee, Creighton, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr Emma Bacon, Case, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to captain.

Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence for New Orleans, at Havana 27th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, returned to Havana 26th inst., owing to the storm, and sailed again.

Barque Chanticleer, Moore, for Philadelphia, at Cardiff 12th inst.

Brig W. Welsh, Strobridge, for Philadelphia, cleared at Malaga 8th inst.

Brig Angelia, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 25th inst.

Brig Garrow, Stevens, for Philadelphia, cleared at Malaga 7th inst.

Schrs G. Girdler, Smith, and J. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schrs Port Royal, Moore, and A. M. Lee, Decker, hence, at Washington 25th inst.

Schrs Garland and Maryland, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 25th inst.

Schr Evergreen, Belloste, hence for Greenport, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Bee, Hurn, and W. H. Benedict, Ellis, hence, at Norfolk 24th inst.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence at Boston 26th instant.

Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 25th inst.

Schr Thos. Sinnickson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Schr H. B. McCaully, Cain, hence, at Washington 25th inst.

Schr Clara Jane, Parker, hence for Bath, at Edgartown 24th inst.

Schrs Amelia and Nightingale, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Steamer E. Beck, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 23d inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.

Steamship Hecla, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—The schr Peacock, from Galveston for Baltimore, which was in quarantine, lost both of her anchors, and put into Norfolk for repairs. There is no sickness on board.

The yacht Dauntless, which has been wind-bound here for the last few days, sailed this morning for New York.

A large fleet of vessels bound for Eastern ports are detained here by the weather. The wind is still NE., but is not blowing very fresh this morning.

Oct 28.—Arrived for a harbor:—Steamer Frances, from Baltimore for Wilmington; ship Joseph Clarke, barque Maggie Hammond, for Liverpool; barque Sullots, for Mobile; and an English brig, with mainmast gone. The wind is from the E., and continues very stormy.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Arrived, steamship France, Grace, from Liverpool.

Steamship Allemannia, Weier, from Hamburg.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, from Havana.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, from Liverpool.

Ship W. F. Storer, Bryant, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Hail! Virginia!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Mother of States records her verdict in favor of loyal reconstruction on the basis prescribed by Congress! The struggle has been arduous, and the result doubtful; for the wealth and social power of the State were nearly all against us. The press was against us, bitterly, furiously, venomously. Even the Richmond *Whig*, which would be Republican if it durst, was coerced into supporting the "conservative" ticket at last. Probably not six journals in all, and they mainly new ones, stood unflinchingly by the Republican colors, while sixty or eighty were doing their utmost to defeat a Convention and to elect "conservatives" thereto. The leading organ of the reaction called lustily on those whites who employed blacks to discharge every one who should vote the radical ticket; yet ninety-nine in every hundred colored voters would vote no other, and nineteen of every twenty would not be deterred from voting. And thus every district which had a majority of colored voters on its registry, with several others, has chosen radicals to the Convention, giving us a clear majority of at least twenty delegates, and carrying the Convention by over ten thousand—perhaps by twenty thousand—Republican majority. The white preponderance over the blacks in the State exceeds twenty thousand men, of whom not more than six thousand are disfranchised for conspicuous treason by the Reconstruction acts, and these, we trust, will, upon giving evidence of present loyalty, soon be restored to all the rights of freemen.

It is instructive to note that the most radical counties and districts are those which, in the times now happily past, were the strongholds of slave-driving Democracy. Halifax, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Louisa, Caroline, etc. etc., were Democratic Gibraltars, when none but slaveholders and their white satellites were voters; but now that the laboring class also vote, they are citadels of radicalism. Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, etc., which were Democratic without being preponderantly slaveholding, constitute the only notable exceptions to the general rule. We may joyfully expect to see the districts heretofore represented in Congress by Meade, Goode, Dromgoole, and other vehemently pro-slavery fanatics, henceforth honoring and blessing the republic by sending to her councils apostles of liberty and equal rights for all.

And it will be found that the Convention just elected is not only radical, but, in the truest sense, conservative also. We did hope to see Governor Pierpont's name head the Republican ticket in Richmond, for we believe it would have insured the choice of that ticket by a large majority, and would have been a pledge to the people generally that liberty for all would be asserted and secured without giving just cause of alarm to any. Mr. Hunnicutt has probably said some of the harsh things about Rebels that are attributed to him; but we are confident that, should he seek to inaugurate a policy of confiscation, or anything like it, he would find himself in a very small minority.

The Convention will strongly assert the equal rights of men; but it will be moderate and cautious in so using the triumph of genuine democracy as not to endanger its perpetuity. Reconstructed Virginia takes her place among Republican States, and there she will remain. Her aristocracy, stimulated by exaggerated reports of the recent achievements of its confederates in California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, did its very utmost to retain its ancient power and prestige, but, happily, in vain. Henceforth, Virginia, which embosoms the ashes of so many gallant sons of the Republic, consecrates herself to the maintenance of that Liberty and Union which they laid down their lives to maintain. Long live the regenerated Old Dominion!

The Resumption of Specie Payments—Secretary McCulloch's Policy.

From the N. Y. Times.

Secretary McCulloch makes it no secret that he will assume the same ground regarding the resumption of specie payments in his forthcoming Treasury report that he has maintained for the last two years, and which he first set forth in his celebrated Fort Wayne speech, and reiterated at length in his Boston letter. That is to say, he will favor the resumption of a specie basis just as soon as the state of the national finances makes it practicable. He has avowedly and consistently pursued this end under all circumstances during his administration; and he has repeatedly expressed his opinion of its rapid approach at times when things looked infinitely less hopeful for it than they do now. As the President thoroughly indorses the views of the Secretary on this point, the subject will presently be brought before the country in the Annual Message in such a way as to command universal attention.

He will certainly, on this occasion, be able to make out a case vastly better than any it has ever before been in his power to present to the country. Though he is not likely to put forth views quite as sanguine as are entertained by those who think resumption may be effected by the time the Seven-thirty bonds are all funded—that is, in six or eight months from now—yet there is no danger of his overlooking the importance of that time and circumstance; for then our financial condition will reach a point of compactness and order beyond anything in the past, and which may well form a new starting point for the goal which the nation must reach before its affairs can be placed on a basis of enduring prosperity.

The Secretary will be able to show an amount of funding in short-time bonds, and an amount of contraction in greenback currency, which will furnish the most solid arguments in favor of his policy, and which will appeal to the common sense of the country with a force which cannot be resisted. From his monthly statements, extending over the last and present years, it appears that in January, 1866, there were 830 millions of Seven-thirty bonds outstanding, while on the 1st of the current month there were but 365 millions, thus showing that 465 millions have been funded into six per cent. securities running twenty years. By August next the entire body of Seven-thirties yet remaining will have been transformed into the Five-twenties, and the immediate responsibilities of the Government, in the shape of principal, will have almost entirely passed away. One of the great barriers to resumption will thereby be removed. In regard to greenback currency, the Treasury statements show that in January of last year 428 millions were afloat, while at the beginning of this month there were but 361 millions, showing a reduction of 65 millions—to which extent the Secretary has contracted under the law which empowers him to withdraw 4 millions a month. This process of contraction is still going on, and the Secretary has it in his power, before August next, to withdraw another 40 millions, which will reduce the entire greenback currency to 320 millions of dollars.

Now there are sanguine men who hold that, as soon as things are in this shape, it will be possible for the Secretary, with one hundred millions of gold in his hand (which he now holds and will then hold), to announce the immediate resumption of specie payments. Secretary McCulloch, however, is a very conservative financier, and it may be taken as assured that he will do nothing rash!

There are some business people, and not a few speculators, who are alarmed at the prospect of the resumption of specie payments. They argue that it will unsettle values, business and industry, that it will come hard on the debtor class, and damage the chance of making money by the rise and fall in gold. From the way these people speak, it would seem that it will be forever dangerous to resume, and that we must either always keep up the present state of things, or, at most, let there be a change of one or two points a year, until, towards the close of the century, we are able cautiously to bring matters out right. We hold that these fears are chimerical, and that, instead of producing any serious unsettling of money matters, the return to specie payments will give freedom, force and assurance to the enterprise of the country, and will be followed by an era of solid prosperity, which will speedily extend its beneficent influence to all classes of the people. When, in the period of a few months, gold fell from 285 to 125, the business of the country was not shaken nor its interests damaged. When it goes down 40 points more, and the national currency is exchangeable for it, dollar with dollar, there will be no more commotion, unless it be that of universal exhilaration.

And if it be in Secretary McCulloch's power to adopt such a policy as bids fair to bring this about in a reasonable time, we promise him an amount of popularity fit to satisfy any human ambition.

The Democratic Party and the Senate.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Senate is just now a formidable obstacle in the path of the Democratic party. Flushed with greatly exaggerated success, they have begun to count the months which must elapse before they return to power. They calculate confidently on the possession of the next President and the House of Representatives in the next Congress. And they talk patronizingly of their authority over the reconstruction question, and propose compromises of which they and the Southern Rebels, with President Johnson to aid them, shall dictate the terms. One difficulty alone seems to trouble them. The House they hope to manage, but the Senate is beyond their reach. Do what they may, win what they may, for years to come the Senate will be controlled by a Republican majority. The fact is awkward and cannot be explained away. Braggadocio and buncombe are unavailing against it. It is there—fixed, immovable.

The Democratic game, therefore, now is to break down the Senate. The *World*, in a recent paragraph on Mexican affairs, pronounced against a second Chamber in republican government. Its remark that "the tyrannical powers exercised by a Republican Senate in the United States have served to warn intelligent men, even in Mexico, of the probable results of reëstablishing in that country * * this branch of the National Congress"—admits of no other construction. It is an affirmation of Bentham's doctrine in favor of a single legislative body. Governor Seymour, in his address to the Albany Convention, did not explicitly announce his adhesion to the same view, but his attack upon the organic nature of the United States Senate, and his denunciation of the principle of representation by States instead of numbers, pointed unmistakably to war upon the conservative branch of the National Government.

In his Brooklyn speech on Thursday evening, Governor Seymour returned to the subject with a warmth that showed how fully he realizes the difficulty which the Senate interposes to the accomplishment of Democratic purposes. His argument professedly rests upon the influence which the blacks will exercise under the Reconstruction acts in Southern politics. He points the moral of his tale by dwelling upon white disfranchisement and negro supremacy. But the principle he thus propounds is not affected by considerations of color. His objection is, that the ten Southern States will send twenty Senators to Washington, while nine Northern States, containing half the population of the country, send only eighteen. Whether the Southern voters be white or black, Rebel or radical, makes no difference in the argument. It is a condemnation of the fundamental Federal principle by which the States, as States, are secured an equality of Senatorial representation; and the object of Governor Seymour is to revolutionize the Constitution of the Government in this respect. His appeal has this significance, or it is altogether meaningless.

There is nothing in the policy of the ultra radicals which aims more directly at the individual authority of the States than this newly-invented cry of States-right Democrats. By assailing the organization of the Senate, and denouncing as a grievance the principle it incorporates into the Government, Governor Seymour strikes at the root of all security for the South or for minorities anywhere. Without avowing himself a disciple of the *World's* version of Benthamism, he does all he can to promote it. For there will be no advantage in the possession of a second Chamber, if its organization in regard to representation be identical with that of the other House. Bentham's theory of republican government was equivalent to a centralized Democracy, with no respect for the rights of minorities and no provision for the rights of States. Jefferson is to be discarded, then, from the new gospel of our New York Democrats.

The allegations of the *World* touching "the tyrannical powers exercised" by the present Senate are as much at variance with fact as Governor Seymour's arguments are with old-fashioned American principle. Whatever conservatism remains in the Government operates in and through the Senate, which has been the only real bulwark against the application of harsher measures to the South. For "the tyrannical powers" of which the latter complains it is more indebted to the Democratic members of the House than to a Republican Senate, whose majority have steadily striven to moderate the legislation of the period, and to mitigate the conditions imposed by the reconstruction measures.

The Coming Elections and the Issue.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is proper at this critical period of our national existence that every man who has the good of the country at heart should ask himself what are the coming elections to decide? In analyzing the situation he must cut loose entirely from all the narrow and sectional ideas which have so much influence when no great question is before the people. He must weigh the matter in its widest sense, and North, South, East, and West seek for the general welfare. The salient question which, above all others, forces itself into notice is that of civilization versus barbarism. It is the question which we have been fighting to decide. In 1861 we found half of our territorial extension and one-third of our white population wedded to a semi-civilized element, which, wherever its touch was felt, left its inherent curse.

The black contact forced us into a four years' exhaustive war, filled the land with civil hatreds, heaped a debt upon us that makes us stagger, and unsettled the whole national progress. No sooner have we shaken off the one curse—of four millions of slaves—than this same black element springs into a new and even more threatening attitude than ever it before possessed. This time it takes head and front as a compact and unrelenting ruling power, ignorant, and consequently lacking in judgment, and swayed entirely by passions which are stirred to action by the most unprincipled of the demagogues who make our system of government a mockery. Here this element stands to-day, demanding the same rights, the same power, the same consideration as any equal number of the population of the United States, no matter how many centuries of toil they have had to reach their present standard of civilization.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that four millions of negroes from Africa could be landed *en masse* upon the shores of the Northern States, with brains undeveloped, steeped in a barbarism that a forty centuries' contact with the earliest civilization of the world never could penetrate, who is there among us that would engraft such an element upon our political fortunes and stake the future of the country upon the result? And yet this is the very thing that the crazy politicians are attempting. The power which the concentrated energies of the nation gave them in the war they would preserve by raising into existence a worse political curse than slavery.

Did we raise the sword to cut loose from the barbaric element only to bind it the tighter to the throat of the nation by after legislation? Strange result, indeed, of all our efforts. Surely our legislators cannot understand the will of the people, much less their good, when they undertake in a worse form to fasten upon them this negro question. Our politicians are organizing here a magnificent edition of St. Domingo, Soudan, and Central Africa. Here we were laboring to establish all that was lofty in civilization. We were making brain power the standard of the man; we were driving on our car of progress at a pace that threatened to leave Europe far in the rear. In the midst of all this we stoop to Africa, and voluntarily force into existence a barbaric power worse than any that ever flooded Europe. Europe had an invasion of fresh and vigorous brains from the north; ours is of brains cooked to a crisp under more than forty centuries of African sunshine. No folly in the whole progress of civilization equals this one. Not in the range of all history can be found an instance where a nation voluntarily receded in civilization. Nor can we believe that our people, by endorsing the action of the radicals, are about to retrace their steps and lapse into barbarism.

The situation as it now presents itself has nothing to do with the Rebellion. If the negro cursed us while a slave he doubly curses us now; and in the mad idea that everything in the shape of a man should count one, we have forced him into a political power where not he nor we can profit by it. Frightened at the signs of the coming reaction, the demagogues, whose existence depends now upon the amount of ignorance they can bring to their support, spring to the forum and make desperate efforts to prop up their falling fortunes. Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is among them. His late speech, like the rest, must depend upon ignorance to appreciate it. It disgusts intelligence. Nor is the radical opposition speech of Seymour any better. Seymour neither appreciates the situation nor is able to analyze it. The most puerile financial ideas are the whole burden of his brain. It is in the power of the people to launch again our stranded wreck. The coming elections of this State will show how they appreciate the condition of the country. It will show, too, if they are willing to shake hands with the great West, and, in common with the conservative element from Ohio to Kansas, dictate the law so that our rulers cannot fail to understand it. In dictating that law let the people remember that they are called upon to decide if the country shall commence a retrograde movement, and that the great issue of the hour is to choose between civilization and barbarism.

Trial of Jefferson Davis—A Humbug Crutched Upon Cant.

From the N. Y. World.

In the decay of religious faith among the Romans, it was deemed a wonder that the augurs, while practising their solemn fooleries, could look each other in the face without laughing. It should be deemed equally wonderful now that those reverend ministers of the law, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood, can maintain the expected gravity of face in the judicial farce they are preparing to enact. It is at last decided that Jefferson Davis shall be tried; and the Chief Justice has written a letter to the District Judge notifying him that he will preside if the prisoner and his counsel will consent to appear on the 13th of November instead of the 27th; the latter being the day on which Davis gave bail to be present. On the farcical character of this proposed arrangement we forbear to remark until we have first exposed the main humbug; the proffer of the Chief Justice belonging to the mere drapery, or rather the frippery, of the intended trial.

The trial of Mr. Davis for treason can have but two legitimate objects—to hang the prisoner and to settle the law. If there is no design to do the one, and no doubt which a trial can remove respecting the other, the proposed trial will be as hollow and theatrical a piece of judicial foolery as was ever enacted

"With all the foppish gravity of snow
Which cunning magistrates on crowds bestow."

There is not a man of decent intelligence, whether he be lawyer or layman, who believes that Mr. Davis' life is to end by the hands of a public executioner. He is to be tried, then, for some other purpose than to visit upon him the penalties of treason.

The only other rational object of a trial is to settle the law; that is, to determine whether the right of secession formerly claimed by the South, but now abandoned, was valid. Could any proceeding be more supremely farcical than to submit to the judgment of a court, at this late day, the question whether the Government was right or wrong in a war waged for four years, during which it called two millions of men into the field? Why should the Government gratuitously admit that this is a matter of doubt, and act as if the rightfulness of the war were still so open to dispute that the question still needs to be decided by some higher authority than has yet pronounced upon it? Suppose the court solemnly decides that the war was right; what pertinent practical consequence follows? Why, that the Government *may* inflict a penalty on the individual on trial which it neither wishes nor intends to inflict.

But suppose the Court affirms the right of secession; what follows then? Why, that we waged against the South an unjustifiable war; and that the seceding States ought to be reinstated in the independence they rightfully assumed. It is indescribably preposterous to hold a trial, at this late day, to determine whether any such doctrine is to be admitted. The trial of Mr. Davis can settle nothing which is not already settled on immovable foundations. It will neither make any difference in his personal fate, nor in the future action of the Government respecting the relations of the States to the Federal authority. It will therefore be a mocking humbug dressed up in the solemn robes of justice.

But conceding, for argument, that the rightfulness of the war is an open or a doubtful question, and that the trial of Mr. Davis will determine it, it is proper to inquire whether the settlement hangs on the charge of the judge or on the verdict of the jury. If on the latter, a verdict of acquittal will upset the whole theory of the war, and all the questions which the war is supposed to have decided are liable to be ripped open by the caprice or the sectional prejudices of a Southern jury. But if the settlement depends on the expected charge of Chief Justice Chase, everybody knows as well beforehand, as anybody can after the charge is delivered, what its substance will be. Having been a consenting member of the Government which waged the war against secession, he can decide but one way. Being a Republican candidate for President, he will not blast his prospects by espousing defunct secession. If, therefore, the object of trying Mr. Davis is to find out whether Chief Justice Chase thinks a State can legally exempt its citizens from the penalties of treason, nothing could be more idly superfluous.

It is of no practical importance to decide the question whether a State may shield its citizens from the penalties of treason against the United States. In respect to Mr. Davis himself it is confessedly of no practical consequence, since there is no intention to hang him. It signifies equally little in respect to cases that may arise in future rebellions. The utter futility of any judicial decision on a question so purely theoretical, will be apparent as soon as we consider the provisions of the Constitution in respect to criminal trials. They must in all cases be before a jury of the State in which the crime has been committed. But if the crime has been commanded by the Government of that State, a majority of its people are accomplices; the State Government being merely the organ through which the majority of the people execute their will. In such a State, the majority of every jury will consist of accomplices of the person on trial, and any one juryman of the whole twelve can prevent a conviction. The theoretical question whether the State can rightfully protect its citizens from the penalties of treason is therefore trivial. If a State consisted merely of its officers, the question might be of some importance; but inasmuch as a State consists of its people, it is idle to inquire whether they can absolve themselves from the penalties of treason, when conviction is possible only by the unanimous verdict of twelve jurymen drawn from among them.

The charge of Chief Justice Chase, if he delivers one, will decide nothing respecting future punishments for treason; nor would an adjudication by the Supreme Court decide anything. Every future trial will be before a separate jury, and whether the prisoner is punished will depend upon the consent of the whole twelve and not upon the charge of the presiding judge. The question of State protection cannot arise except in cases where a majority of the citizens from whom the jurymen are drawn were accomplices in the alleged crime; and let the judge in each trial charge as he will, it is still for each juryman to form his own judgment, and any one of the twelve can save the prisoner.

Chief Justice Chase of course knows perfectly well that the proposed trial of Jefferson Davis is a solemn humbug. He has fought shy of it as long as he could, and he would keep aloof from it altogether if he were not a candidate for President. It is the cant of the so-called Conservative Republicans that drives him to dip the tip of his judicial fingers in this farcical business. He is understood to belong, like his admirer, Mr. Greeley, to the "universal amnesty, universal suffrage" wing of the party. Their opponents pelt them with cant about the awful crime of treason which they are unwilling to have punished; and either from moral cowardice or political expediency, Mr. Chase permits himself to be canted into participation in a judicial farce. The chorus of howls raised against Mr. Greeley when he signed the bail bond, warns the Chief Justice that he must not seem slack; and he consents to preside at Richmond from the same motives that led him to make stump speeches to the Southern negroes two years ago. But he is planning to shirk the trial while professing a willingness to conduct it. He consents to be present at its opening, but declines to remain till its close. The offer to be present on the 13th of November is a deceitful dodge, for he knows that the trial cannot be brief. Many days, perhaps many weeks, will be spent in getting a jury. Much time will be consumed in examining and cross-examining witnesses. Before the trial is concluded, the Supreme Court will sit at Washington, and the Chief Justice declares that he cannot be absent. The consequence will be that the charge to the jury, the chief thing for which he is wanted, will devolve on Judge Underwood, and Chief Justice Chase will escape the responsibility of giving any opinion except on matters merely preliminary or incidental. The pretense that he cannot be absent from the opening of the Supreme Court is a subterfuge. A majority of the judges would suffice to hold the Supreme Court, which has more than once opened and advanced far into its term without the presence of a Chief Justice. Not only is the proposed trial itself a humbug and a farce, but the management of the Chief Justice to evince a simulated willingness to preside at it, and to slip out on a feigned necessity at the critical stage of submitting the case to the jury, is a more pitiful because a smaller and more tricky humbug than the rest.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tf Philadelphia.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
10 2 1mwfm2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16§

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 24t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.

BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17§rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867!
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 25 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT
IRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. MasonicHall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwa3m

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 28 2m8p

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 20mwf

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES! Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

The Prayer-Book Society.—There was a large audience present last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, on the occasion of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the above society. A large number of clergymen occupied seats in the chancel.

The exercises were opened with the usual evening service, after which the annual report of the Board of Managers was read by the Rev. Walter Mitchel. It states that the distribution of prayer books by the society, during the past year, to have been:—Of the 18mo. edition, 4888 copies; of the 32mo. edition, 1071; total, 5959. These were distributed as follows:—Pennsylvania, 1396 copies; New Jersey, 384; Oregon, 100; Indiana, 50; Maryland, 174; Kentucky, 300; Virginia, 242; Ohio, 277; South Carolina, 100; North Carolina, 186; Minnesota, 350; Missouri, 255; District of Columbia, 20; Wisconsin, 112; Alabama, 190; Tennessee, 186; Louisiana, 180; Michigan, 142; Georgia, 200; Mississippi, 80; Texas, 36; Illinois, 49; Nebraska, 100; Africa, 50; Freedmen's Commission, 100; Seamen, 350; United States Army, 150; Public Institutions, 200. This is less than fifty per cent. of that of last year, which was 12,761 copies.

The receipts for the year were:—From city of Philadelphia, $1491·42; outside of the city, $273·81; New Jersey, 21·99; Ohio, $16·75; Maryland, $24·00; Delaware, $11·30; Missouri, $21; Kentucky, $43·20; Michigan, $54; Wisconsin, $1; and Alabama, $5. Total, $1964·07.

The report says "there is now not one dollar in the treasury, but there is a debt of $378 due to our publishers for the books distributed, according to the above table, and there are applications now on file for 1200 copies."

The Rev. Dr. Colton then delivered an appropriate and impressive sermon, subsequent to which the Rev. Dr. Newton made an urgent appeal on behalf of the funds of the society, alluding in eloquent terms to the necessity of the work performed by it, and reciting many instances of good that had been accomplished by the distribution of the Common Prayer Book.

A collection was then taken up, when the exercises were closed with the usual service.

Nautical Review.—A review of the Schuylkill Navy, for the reception of the new boat of the Philadelphia Club, was held on Saturday afternoon last, in the presence of the Park Commissioners and a number of the most prominent of our citizens. The weather was delightful, and crowds thronged the banks to witness the display.

The boats in line were the Undine, Atlanta, Hiawatha, Faugh-a-Ballagh, Vesper, Lotus, Stranger, Thistle, and Cygnet, the whole under the command of Commodore Vezin, of the Undine Club.

The line was formed off Turtle Rock, and, at a shot from the Commodore's barge, the boats on the right and left gave way slowly towards Girard avenue bridge, upon reaching which double column was formed, and they returned to the starting point, the Commodore passing between the columns and receiving a salute from each boat.

Two lines were then formed heading east and west, and at a given signal they started, and, as they came bow to bow, tossed oars in salute, and turned slowly up the river to the bridge, each barge falling in behind the leading boats, and returned in single column, saluting and cheering the commissioners.

After the review a scrub race was participated in by the barges Atlanta (six oars), of the Undine Club; Hiawatha (six oars), of the Malta Club; Faugh-a-Ballagh (six oars), of the Philadelphia Club; Stranger (four oars), of the Pennsylvania Club; Cygnet (four oars), of the Quaker City Club, which was decided in favor of the Atlanta, the Hiawatha being second, Faugh-a-Ballagh third, Stranger fourth, and Cygnet last.

The evolutions were performed with an exactness and rapidity that evinced the most perfect discipline, and called forth loud cheers from the multitude that witnessed them.

Rectifiers and Distillers.—The Rectifiers' and Distillers' Association have resolved to suspend the distillation of liquor for two weeks from to-day. They offer a reward of one hundred dollars to the revenue officials for the capture and destruction of any illicit distillery in this city.

The distillers give various reasons for stopping operations, one of them being that whisky is selling at too low a figure, considering the high price of grain; and they think by stopping for two weeks or longer the price of whisky will advance, and the cost of grain will come down.

Another one is that they are much annoyed at the visits of two Revenue Inspectors daily—one in the morning and one in the afternoon—who make daily separate reports of the condition of the distilleries at the time of their visit.

There are a number of distillers who do not belong to the association, and they will, no doubt, continue in operation, but it is not known what action the association will take in regard to these parties.

Immense frauds are perpetrated daily in the rectifying business. It is said large quantities of spirits are removed from distilleries properly stamped and gauged, which should go to the bonded warehouse, but instead of being taken there it is left at some rectifying establishment, and that it is removed again, marked rectified, without one cent of tax being paid upon it.

Sunday School Anniversary.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Calvary Baptist Sunday School was held yesterday afternoon at the church, Fifth street, below Carpenter. The exercises consisted of the usual religious services, addresses by the Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Rev. John A. McKean, and Rev. Dr. Cooper; reading of the superintendent's report, and the presentation of offerings by the several classes. From the report of the superintendent, Mr. Walter McFarland, we gather the following:—Superintendents of the school, 3; librarians, 2; teachers, 25; scholars, 280; number of volumes in the library, 1000. The anniversary celebration was well attended, and the exercises were interesting throughout.

An Old Mansion Demolished.—On Saturday last the tearing down of one of the oldest houses in Philadelphia was commenced. The house in question is located in Third street, above Reed, and was erected in the year 1760. It is, consequently, 107 years old. Forty years ago, when Christian street formed the southern boundary of the old District of Southwark, and the whole country south of that was used for agricultural purposes, the building referred to was considered far in the country. The building is to be removed to make way for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal church.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—On Saturday afternoon, as a number of men were engaged at the Navy Yard wharf in raising a large anchor, the tackle gave way, and one of the workmen was whirled from his position, over the wharf, but saved himself from falling into the river by holding on to the rope. The balance of the men also made a narrow escape from being injured by the falling derrick.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

Fire.—The alarm of fire about a quarter past seven o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning of about eighty-five tons of salt hay, belonging to Messrs. J. F. & J. W. Starr. It was stored in an open lot on the premises of the Messrs. Starr, and was, no doubt, fired by an incendiary. A large quantity of hay was stored in close proximity to the burning lot, but through the active exertions of the firemen it was saved. The loss will be in the neighborhood $800.

Drunkenness.—Intemperance seems to be on the increase in Camden. Scarcely a night passes but three or four, sometimes six, individuals, who are devoted to the use of intoxicating drinks, find themselves locked up in the Station House. Frequently lawyers, but more generally doctors, are in this unfortunate condition. Sunday is as bad as a week day. There is a good field for temperance advocates in Camden.

The Courts.—The Camden County Court adjourned on Saturday, after transacting an unusual amount of business. The two men who broke into and attempted to rob French's store, at the corner of Front and Market streets, were sentenced to five years each in the State Prison. Justice was similarly dealt out to all others who had committed offenses against the laws.

Victimized.—On Saturday a man called at the residence of a Mr. Shultzine, on Berkley street, above Fifth, and represented to his wife that her husband wanted $10. She told him she was not possessed of that sum, but would send $5. This the individual took, and departed. When Mr. Shultzine came home to dinner he was informed of the fact. He denied all knowledge of the man who had obtained the money. It only remains to say that neither man nor money has been heard of since.

Supposed to Have Been Stolen.—About two hundred books of various sizes and kinds were found stored away in a lumber pile on Delaware avenue, between Market and Plum streets, yesterday. They are supposed to have been stolen. Officer Mason took charge of and conveyed them to the Mayor's office.

Horse Thieves.—The horse thieves have been operating very extensively in the vicinity of Camden of late. No less than twelve horses have been stolen within two weeks. In some cases the horses have been recovered, but in not one instance has the thief been brought to justice.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Miss Richings' English Opera Troupe begin an engagement this evening. The ever-popular *Bohemian Girl* has been selected for this evening's entertainment, with Miss Richings, Mrs. Arnold, Messrs. Castle Campbell, Wylie, and Seguin in the cast. To-morrow evening *La Sonnambula*; Wednesday evening, *Martha*. Several new operas are under lined for early production.

Arch Street Theatre.—*Nobody's Daughter* has been so successful that it will be presented again this evening, with Miss Kate Reignolds in her great triple part. The gambling scene is one of the most exciting we have ever witnessed. On Monday evening next Mrs. John Drew appears in Olive Logan's new American comedy of *Surf*, which has been prepared for the stage with unusual care, and is to be produced with entirely new scenery, dresses, and properties.

Walnut Street Theatre.—Benefit of Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, business manager. The operetta of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* will be presented, with Mrs. Gomersal in the title *role*. The beautiful comedy of the *Soldier's Daughter* will also be played, with Miss Alice Gray as the "Widow Cheerly."

At the Chesnut, Mrs. D. P. Bowers will play *Mary Stuart* this evening, for the last time but one.

At the American Theatre an excellent performance is offered to-night, including two ballets, two pantomimes, a farce, and many songs and dances.

The Bunyan Tableaux, which have been very attractive in New York, will be produced this week at National Hall, beginning on Wednesday next.

Carncross & Dixey give their *Hurrah Trip Around the World*, together with *Medea*, performed by a highly-colored Madame Ristori, and other good things.

Mr. Carl Sentz will give his fifth matinee, at Horticultural Hall, next Thursday afternoon.

Edwin Forrest appears at the Walnut Street Theatre next Monday evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

Sun Rises	6 24	Moon Rises	6·10
Sun Sets	5 02	High Water	2·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Henry Winsor,
Charles Wheeler,
James T. Young,
} Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Atlanta	London	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Oct. 15
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
France	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Union	New York	Southampton	Oct. 31
Atalanta	New York	London	Nov. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 2
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 2
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Czarowich, Mormon, 40 days from Patras, with currants to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Frednoes, Bondhund, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr R. Souder, Crosby, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Charleston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Hartford, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Bridgeport, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. Riley, Riley, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. A. Sheppard, Berrell, Charlestown, Captain.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. barque Myrtle, Stevenson, 56 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.
Barque H. Scudder, Gould, 38 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Natrona, Robinson, 31 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Normanby, Otis, 35 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Josie, Pettigrew, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Circassian, Bunker, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. schr Jane Brundage, Dix, 25 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, 10 days from Savannah, with lumber, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr J. Clark, ——, 3 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Marion, Rise, 1 day from Newport, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr M. Riley, Riley, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, from Boston.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Barrett, from Boston.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr M. Kinnie, Sprague, from New Bedford.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, from New Haven.
Schr J. A. Sheppard, Berrell, from New Haven.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Jersey City.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Danversport.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 26th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 26th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington 26th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Wm. Beardman, Billiard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Middletown 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given of the re-establishment of a light on York Spit, Chesapeake Bay. The station is now marked by a vessel, schooner-rigged and painted yellow, showing a single reflector fixed white light, which may be seen at a distance of eight miles.
Norfolk, Oct. 22, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 sm 3p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
9 25 20t] W. B. LE VAN,
Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS
AND
LUNCH BOOKS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. [10 26 4t
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 24 4t

IMPORTANT SPECIAL PACKAGE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 30,
At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, and part for cash, by order of
MESSRS. FRANCIS SKINNER & CO.,
including in part 200 cases repellant cloth, fancy cloakings, tweeds, beavers, fancy cassimeres, flannels, etc., to close the stock of the various mills; also, 150 cases Gloucester brown cotton flannels, 20 cases harbor corset jeans, 13 cases Somerset colored jeans, 75 trusses grain bags, etc.
We will add to the above—
50 cases Raleigh balmoral skirts, 75 cases blue apron checks, denims, stripes, and ticks; 25 bales army blankets, 25 cases military goods, 10 cases Nebraska wool jeans, 30 cases Waverly twills, and other makes of the Beaver Valley Woollen Mill; also, cases Rob Roy 6-4 checks, striped cassimeres, and a general assortment of domestic goods by the package.
N. B.—Goods ready for examination, with catalogues, on the day before sale. [10 25 4t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of Mr. Thomas Dolan: embracing lines of hoods, breakfast shawls, children's and misses' cloaks, scarfs, children's coats, ladies' sontags, etc., being the balance of stock of the Keystone Knitting Mills. [10 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 26 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers. b

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
October 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
1 share Mercantile Library.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (new).
30 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
114 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
170 shares Phœnix Insurance Co.
100 shares National Exchange Bank.
10 shares Horticultural Hall.
1 $500 Union League 6 per cent. bond.
100 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad (preferred).
$3500 Barclay Coal Co. 7 per cent. bonds.
$12,000 Union Canal 6 per cent. bonds.
65 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co.
13 shares West Jersey Ferry Co. (lower side of Market street, Philadelphia), par $500.
200 shares American Button-hole Machine Co.
Five $500 bonds Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills and Lumber Drying Co.
FOURTH AND CHESNUT, N. E. corner—Valuable Store.
CHESNUT, No. 403—Valuable Store.
FOURTH AND SPRUCE, N. W. corner—Valuable Store.
SPRUCE, Nos. 403, 405, 407, and 409—Valuable Stores.
FOURTH, No. 274 (south)—Elegant Residence.
FOURTH, No. 276 (south)—Modern Dwelling.
GREEN, No. 1505—Elegant Residence.
FIFTEENTH AND LOMBARD, N. W. corner—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 2021—Modern Residence.
CHURCH LANE—Elegant Residence.
TWENTIETH AND WILCOX—Store and Dwelling.
UNION, No. 317—Genteel Dwelling.
SHIPPEN, Nos. 1615 and 1617—Two Dwellings.
GERMANTOWN ROAD—Stone Dwelling.
FORTY-SECOND AND BECKETT—Modern Residence.
HELMUTH, No. 1626—Genteel Dwelling.
BEDFORD, west of Fifteenth—Building Lot.
TWENTY-SECOND, No. 1710 (north)—Modern dwelling.
FRONT, No. 245 (north)—Store and Dwelling, extending to Water street.
FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 78 acres—At Paoli, Chester county, Pa., on the Lancaster turnpike.
Catalogues now ready. [10 25 3

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, ELEGANT VELVET CARPET, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1808 Pine street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [11 24 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 804 Market Street.
FIXTURES, STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, AND FURNACE OF A RESTAURANT, HORSES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
At 10 o'clock, at No. 804 Market street, will be sold the Market street department of Ford's Restaurant, comprising a six to eight horse boiler, with the pipes for heating the building, one sixty gallon steam iron water boiler, two steam tables and fixtures, seven counters with marble tops, twenty restaurant tables, iron frames and marble tops, fifty arm chairs, twenty high stools, apparatus for steaming oysters, show case, one forty quart ice cream freezer, Seamen's patent, etc.
HORSES—One bay horse 7 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness. Suitable for a family or for business purposes.
Also, a sorrel horse, 6 years old, sound, of good style and active.
Sold for want of use. [10 26 2t

LARGE SALE OF A FRESH IMPORTATION OF FINE SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED BY JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, OF SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
Oct. 29 and 30, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new goods, just received direct from the manufacturer. The collection will comprise a beautiful assortment of Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery, all of the newest designs, comprising—Epergnes, fruit stands, dish covers, entree and corner dishes, soup and oyster tureens, meat dishes with covers, liquor and pickle stands, Claret jugs with mouths, 4, 5, and 6-bottle dinner and breakfast castors, with rich cut bottles, ice pitchers, molasses pitchers, cake baskets, etc.
ENGRAVED, CHASED, AND EMBOSSED TEA SETS,
With Urns and Kettles to match, in great variety.
Salvers, 8 to 16 inches; round and oval trays, from 20 to 26 inches; tete-a-tete sets, butter dishes, flower vases, sugar baskets, salt and mustard stands, etc.
Also, spoons, forks, soup and sauce ladles, in plain, beaded, and king's patterns, plated on nickel silver.
THE CUTLERY
comprises balance-handle dinner and tea knives, game and beef carvers, steels, etc.
Also cabinet cases, in black polished walnut, with complete sets of dinner and dessert knives, forks, and spoons, etc.
Also, mahogany and morocco cases, containing dessert knives, fish carvers; picnic sets, with pearl, ivory, and plated handles; butter knives; pickle forks, etc.
Also, a rich and elegant assortment of Bohemian lustres, flower vases, toilette sets, musical cigar stands, 8 and 15-day French gilt clocks, etc.
On view on Monday next. [10 26 3t

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CHURCH Lane, third house east of the Railroad, Germantown, extending through to Armat street—two fronts.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that lot of ground with the stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the northwest side of Church lane, formerly Mill street, in the Twenty-second Ward, beginning at a stake set for a corner of this and other ground formerly of said Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Edward Armstrong; thence by the same north 47 deg. 30 min., west 293 feet 9 inches to ground formerly of Shoemaker and Thomas, now of Elizabeth Ann Hemsley; thence partly along the said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley's ground and partly by the hereinafter described lot, south 42 deg. 30 min., west 100 feet 6 inches to a line which divides this from land now or late of James R. Lambdin; thence by the same south 47 deg. 30 min., east 291 feet and ½ inch to Church lane; thence along the northwesterly side of said Church lane north 46 deg. 14 min., east 12 feet 6 inches to a point, and thence north 42 deg. 28 min., east 88 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the southeast side of Armat street, adjoining the above; beginning at a stake set for a corner of this and other ground formerly of Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Elizabeth Ann Hemsley; thence extending along the side of Armat street south 42 deg. 40 min., west 15 feet; thence south 47 deg. 40 min., east by ground formerly of said Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Emma H. Swan, 177 feet; thence by the same south 42 deg. 40 min., west 50 feet; thence south 47 deg. 40 min., east by lot No. 5 in a plan of lots of Charles H. Shoemaker and Robert H. Thomas, 37 feet; thence north 42 deg. 40 min., east partly by ground now or late of James R. Lambdin and partly by the above described lot 65 feet, and thence north 47 deg. 40 min., west by ground of the said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley 214 feet to the place of beginning.
Under and subject as respects a part of the lot last described, viz.:—A lot 15 feet front on Armat street, and extending in depth 194 feet to the free use and privilege of said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley, her heirs and assigns, owners, tenants, occupiers of her premises bounding thereon, at all times hereafter, as a passage way and carriage road, and for the purpose of laying gas and water pipes therein, in common with the said Spencer H. Hazard, his heirs and assigns, and occupiers of his premises bounding thereon.) The house is well built and is handsomely finished with all the modern conveniences; has parlor, library, dining-room, and large pantry, with hot and cold water, and two kitchens on the first floor; six chambers, bath-room, and water-closet; third floor, large and small store-room and two attics, observatory, closed in with glass, from which there is a fine view of the surrounding country.
No expense has been spared in fitting up the house as the residence of the present owner. It has every convenience—stationary washstands, low down grates, bay windows, piazza extending around three sides of the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with an abundance of shade trees, gravel walks, vegetable garden. The carriage avenue to Armat street is 195 feet long and 15 feet wide, entirely overshaded by a superb avenue of trees, making a beautiful promenade; also, a stone stable and carriage-house, with accommodations for four horses and four carriages, built in the best manner, with oak stalls and posts, hay-loft, and coachman's room. The location is one of the most healthy and convenient in Germantown. From Church lane station it is only three minutes by a paved walk, and from the village depot only ten minutes.
Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Plan at the Auction Rooms.
May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia October, 1867 10 21 7t

A RARE CHANCE.
M. THOMAS & SONS
Will sell at Public Sale
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29,
THE BEAUTIFUL GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE,
ON CHURCH LANE,
Third house east of Railroad. Replete with every convenience; ample grounds and stable. Particulars, see their catalogue. 10 19 smw3t

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale Ground on the south side of GREEN Street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets.
Also, at the Northeast corner of FIFTEENTH and NORTH Streets. Also, at the Northeast corner of BROAD Street, and GIRARD Avenue. Also, at the southwest corner of EIGHTH and DICKERSON Streets.
LEWIS A. SCOTT,
10 24 6t* No. 1806 LOCUST Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 18 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Directress..........CAROLINE M. RICHINGS
This celebrated Company will inaugurate their fourth season in this city.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 28,
Balfe's delightful Opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Thaddeus	Mr. W. Castle
Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Florestein	Mr. D. B. Wylie
Devilshoof	Mr. Edward Seguin
Arline	Miss Caroline Richings
Queen of the Gipsies	Mrs. Arnold

To-morrow Evening—LA SONNAMBULA.
Box Sheet, for the sale of Secured Seats,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
Now open at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy, where also can be obtained
THE ONLY TRUE AND CORRECT COPY
of Librettas of Operas as done by this troupe.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1867,
BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS J. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager and Treasurer.
When will be produced a Musical Operatic Comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MRS. W. GOMERSAL, the charming Vocalist and Burlesque Actress, will appear as
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Concluding with THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Box sheet now open for securing of seats. 10 25 5t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Houses packed to the roof to witness
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY NIGHT,
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with great effects. Gambling scene exemplifying Keno, Faro, and Roulette.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
in three original characters.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss REIGNOLDS.
Monday next—Olive Logan's "SURF." New scenes and Mrs. JOHN DREW.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE TALENTED AMERICAN ARTISTE,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Last Night but one of
MARY STUART.
Mary Stuart..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with
OUR MARY ANN.
Wednesday—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
Open EVERY NIGHT at 7¾, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 30. Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX,
BUNYAN TABLEAUX,
BUNYAN TABLEAUX,
from Union Hall, New York city, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Admission, 35c. Five tickets for $1·50. Reserved seats, 50c. Children, 25c.
10 26 6t ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Proprietor.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Miss GEORGIANA BLACKBURN.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.
Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.
The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
3,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,600 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
	1,000 Stove Feet,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	500 Lamp Chimneys,
500,000 " Mule do.	600 pieces Lamp Wick.
600 Empty Bottles,	

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc. etc.
Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank.	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank.
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank.
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted sizes.
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1867. }

1. Oats called for in advertisement of this office, "PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE," dated October 15, will be received in sacks containing three bushels of 32 pounds each.
2. The delivery of Oats, Hay, and Straw required, must be made on or before November 15, 1867.
3. Offers for Rye Straw in bales will also be received.
4. Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, October 30, at noon, and bidders are invited to be present.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 25 4t Brevet Brig.-General U. S. Army.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or Vendue
On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867,
at the Auction Store of William Frank, S. W. corner of NOBLE and SECOND Streets, the following enumerated articles, viz.:—
6 oak Dining-room Chairs.
1 Hair Mattress.
1 set Feather Pillows and Bolster.
1 Spring Bed.
2 Straw Mattresses.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Neal Jr., No. 811 North Fifth street, opposite Parrish, and to be sold by
HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.
Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Oct. 18, 1867. 10 25 3t

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, LADIES' SCISSORS, RAZOR STROPS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping, and without injuring the wood or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning. [illegible]
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf1m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

The Popular Demand in Regard to the Rebel Communities.

THE American people are eminently practical, and this characteristic enters more or less into their politics. What the great mass of the people look at are the results. If these are favorable, they care but little concerning the theories involved.

Now, in regard to this great political problem of the reconstruction of the Rebel States, there are two practical ends which the people have at heart—the first is to restore the Union, so that each political community that has ever formed a part of the Union shall once more fall into its appropriate place; and, secondly, so to do this that the fewest and feeblest causes of future rebellions and convulsions shall remain.

The people want the Union restored because that is the normal condition of our political structure. We have no permanent place in our system for organized political communities except as equal members of the Union. Even the territorial condition is anomalous, and has puzzled some of our wisest statesmen for a constitutional justification, while the prevailing sentiment has always been to cut short that condition at the earliest practicable period in each successive case. Great States, numbering a population of millions, like Pennsylvania and New York, have repeatedly voted to admit to the Union Territories barely possessing people enough to entitle them to a single member of Congress, and sometimes not even that—thus placing the millions of these old States on an equality with the thousands of some new one on the floor of the Senate. This fact shows the strong tendency which has always existed in our country to incorporate separate communities into States.

In the case of the Rebel States we have an anomalous condition of things. They are neither States nor Territories; they are communities which once were States, but which lost their organizations, their corporate existence as States, in the Rebellion. They are, however, going through a process of reconstruction similar to that of Territories organizing themselves into States under enabling acts of Congress.

But the people not only desire the Rebel communities reconstructed into States, and admitted into the Union; they also want this end accomplished in such a way as will afford the best possible guarantees of the future peace and stability of the Union. They desire no future rebellions. They do not want to see the powers and functions of State governments again prostituted to the work of revolution. Experience has taught us that a State organization in the hands of the enemies of the Union is a most dangerous weapon against the peace of the country. The late Rebellion would have been an utter impossibility had not the State governments of the South been so generally in the hands of those who desired the overthrow of the Union. And it is now plain to be seen that our chiefest danger—the very weakest point of our whole political structure—is to be found in the possibility of State revolution—rebellion, not on a sporadic and popular scale, but organized, armed, and equipped with all the functions of a State. Rebellion is thus furnished, at the very outset, with its greatest need, namely, *organization;* and a thoroughly organized rebellion is already far advanced on the high road to *successsful revolution!* Comprehending the facts taught them by bitter and costly experience, the people of this country are determined that the reconstruction of the Rebel States shall proceed upon the prerequisite of *loyal* organization. If the late Rebels are admitted to power at all, it must only be to such power as their own numbers entitle them to, and it must be balanced by the admission of at least an equal loyal element. The trouble with Mr. Johnson's attempted reconstruction was that, in the first place, it was usurpatory and unconstitutional; and, in the second place, it put the entire power of the reconstructed States into the hands of the Rebels. It was merely arming the old Rebel element anew with the powers and resources of States.

The Congressional plan of reconstruction is in full operation. Three of the Rebel communities have already voted to hold Constitutional Conventions, and have elected members to them. Their Conventions will soon be in session, and we shall see what kind of constitutions they will make. The success of the Congressional plan depends almost wholly upon the action of these bodies. If they shall pattern their constitutions after true democratic republican models; if they shall make fealty to the Union a fundamental provision in their constitutions; if they shall extirpate the old State sovereignty heresies which have flourished so luxuriantly in the South; if they shall provide for equal laws and equal rights for all citizens uncontaminated by crime; in a word, if they shall satisfy the public demand for both liberty and law, and shall so organize their States that their admission will strengthen the Union, and weld firmer its bonds, then the Congressional plan will be a success. Those States will be admitted, and their Governments will be as firm and enduring as the principles upon which they are based. A great responsibility now rests upon the Constitutional Conventions. If they do their work well, we shall soon see the reconstruction question settled in a manner which will conduce to the honor and welfare of the country.

The Address of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee.

THE Committee has issued a powerful address to the people of the States which vote in November. It sets before them in the true light the danger to which a defeat of the Republican party is subjecting our nation. We have not space to quote from it at length here, but the whole address will be found elsewhere in our paper *in extenso.* One paragraph contains the gist of the appeal:—

> "It requires no prophet to foretell that, if the November elections should end in Republican defeats, the threat of Andrew Johnson on the 22d of February, 1866, and frequently repeated since, will be fulfilled at whatever hazard. Enabled from our opportunities at the national capital, and from our extensive correspondence with our agents and friends in the Southern States, to weigh the sincerity of these threats, we declare to you, our countrymen, that nothing more is required by these violent, revolutionary, and desperate men but the belief that they are sustained by the public opinion of the conquering States to adventure another conspiracy, and to demand, if necessary by force, their restoration to the power they wielded at so terrible a cost to the public peace. What patriot will not shrink from contributing to such a catastrophe? That the American people are equal to any new trial, however terrible—that the apostate's appeal to force, though backed by the whole Rebel army, would end in his own overthrow and their perpetual disfranchisement, may be confidently anticipated; but when, by the cordial and united performance of a plain and peaceful duty at the ballot-box in November you can avoid further bloodshed, assist the great work of reconstruction, and perpetuate Republican ascendancy, few words of ours should be required to arouse you to an instant apprehension of your country's peril and your own solemn obligations."

That the danger here anticipated is not overestimated cannot be doubted. It is real, and merits the serious consideration of the people to whom the call is addressed. The appeal closes with a powerful exhortation to the Union citizens of the North not to desert the friends of the Union, white or black, in the South to the tender mercies of the furious, though defeated, Rebels. From its tone, strong and earnest, we anticipate much good. It should be circulated broadcast through those States which have not yet voted.

Clerical Returns for Courtesy.

THE Rev. Dr. Newton, in his services yesterday morning, gave notice of an intended assemblage of the clergy of the Episcopal Church on some business, which was to take place in our city in the course of a week or so, and, after commending the hospitality evinced by his congregation, urged upon them the necessity of a display of extraordinary courtesy, because of a false impression which had gone abroad. He stated that, in looking over a number of letters from clergymen from other towns or cities, who intended to present, he came across several which read somewhat in this way: "You will get me rooms at a private boarding-house, where my expenses will be paid, rather than in a private family, as, from what I learn of your citizens, I do not desire to be exposed to their inhospitality by being entertained at their residences." This is the exact substance of the letter, although we have not the words. The Rev. Doctor then urged upon his people excessive care in conduct, and expressed surprise at the existence of so false an impression.

We do not know what was the effect on the congregation of the reading of this letter, but we know that the natural and, we may say, the proper effect of it would be to lead them to recall their courtesy, shut their doors on all they had invited, and let the gentlemen find rooms at private boarding-houses, at *their own* expense. If this was the first time we had heard of such a letter, we might pass it by as exceptional, but wherever there has been any general meeting of clergy in our city we have heard of some such correspondence. It seems to be of no account as to what is the denomination of the assemblage, we always see one or more such insulting requests. It seems to us quite time that the gentlemen who thus fastidiously direct that they shall not be quartered in private families should have the matter placed before them in its true light. They have long enough received as a right what can only be asked for as a favor, and a very great favor. Whenever we have such a meeting as the one in view, the delegates from abroad are always supported during their continuance in our city by private hospitality. Nor are these demands infrequent. Hardly a year passes without some such call being made upon the religious part of the community, and it is never made in vain. When the courtesy is extended to *gentlemen,* who come as guests, act like well-bred persons, and behave as though they had some sort of appreciation of the amenities of life, their presence is doubtless a pleasure. To them no remarks which we may make apply. They are welcome, and no obligation is conferred which they do not reciprocate by their presence and behavior. But when, as it too often happens, a hospitable family is imposed upon, and have to entertain those who not only do not appreciate their kindness, but are vindictive, and reward their courtesy by traducing our city and asking to be placed in private boarding-houses, *where their expenses will be paid,* we think a sublimity of impudence is reached. Why, if the reception given is so disagreeable, do not these churchmen go to private boarding-houses, and pay their own board? We do not see why they should be exempted from the obligation to pay for what they get, any more than any of the rest of us. If any other set of private individuals go as delegates to a convention, or meeting, or anything which calls for their presence away from home, they do not expect to have their bills paid for them; and we really do not see why a clergyman or layman—for both expect the same accommodation when they go anywhere—cannot pay for themselves. We think it time that the whole system should be broken up. It is useless to reply with the quotation of what our Lord said to His Disciples about taking no food for their journey. That was applied to the Apostles, who numbered twelve, and certainly did not mean to be extended to the twelve hundred that would soon live off of others, if the application was to be made soon. In fact, the whole system is a vicious one, and we think that the most respectable part of the clergy would join with us in wishing its abolition. If any of the delegates can pay, they should have public spirit enough to pay. If any cannot pay, then let their church raise the funds to meet their expenses. It is better to be under obligations to their constituents than to strangers. And if it so happen that some congregations are too poor to raise the required sum, and the pastor himself has not the means, then let him stay at home. It is one of the evils of poverty, to be regretted, but at the same time not to be avoided.

Such are, frankly, our views on this subject. We think it tends to lower the dignity of the cloth. It places many gentlemen, who really do not desire it, in a false and awkward position, and while it helps some, its help applies only to those who are the least deserving of it—to men who, like the unknown writer quoted by Dr. Newton, throws an insult into the faces of those from whom he is soliciting a charity. We do not mean to say anything to place real gentlemen, who accept such invitations, in a false position, but we think the independence of the clergy would be advanced and their dignity secured by the total abolition of this system of quartering them on strangers. We find no parallel for it except when the Hessians were billeted on our citizens during the Revolutionary war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¼p

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1867.
The mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, October 29, 1867, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
10 28 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, Treasurer, and Clerk of Sugar Dale Oil Company will be held on TUESDAY, November 5, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 326 WALNUT Street.
10 2smthmst* E. SHIPPEN.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, in favor of LAY REPRESENTATION, will be held at the SPRING GARDEN STREET CHURCH (corner of TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia), on MONDAY EVENING, October 28, at half-past 7 o'clock, to take such measures as will secure the favorable action of the next General Conference.
Addresses may be expected from
Hon. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM J. JONES, Esq. of Elkton, Md.
BENJ. HAYWOOD, Esq., of Pottsville, Pa.
S. M. HARRINGTON, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.
Rev. JAMES RIDDLE, of Wilmington, Del.
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D., of Philadelphia.
Pres't WM. H. ALLEN, LL.D. of Philadelphia.
By order of the Committee of Arrangement.
C. HIESKELL, Chairman.
JOHN FIELD, Secretary. 10 25 3t

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College.
Price, $1·25. 10 2wsmlm

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.
Notice.—At a meeting of the DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, held on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, 1867, the following resolution was passed:—
Resolved, That all distillers connected with this Association shall suspend the distillation of spirits on and after MONDAY next, October 28, for the period of two weeks, unless otherwise ordered.
10 25 4t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President.
10 25 8t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
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WILD CHERRY.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH WARD.
Citizens of the Eighth Ward, in favor of the nomination of
GENERAL U. S. GRANT
for the Presidency, will assemble at the S. W. corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, October 28 1867, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Henry C. Carey.
A. E. Borie.
Edward Browning.
George D. Wetherill.
George T. Lewis.
John T. Lewis.
Samuel J. Christian.
A. D. Jessup.
Edward Shippen.
Isaac G. Colesberry.
Edwin Greble.
Joseph H. Trotter.
John C. Martin.
Alexander J. Harper.
Lewis Wain Smith.
10 28 2t*

"ELEVENTH WARD GRANT REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB." A meeting for the election of officers will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, N. W. corner of ST. JOHN and BUTTONWOOD Streets.
JAMES PORTER,
Chairman pro tem.
JAMES BRADY,
Secretary pro tem. 1t*

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.—
At an adjourned meeting of the friends of General U. S. Grant for the Presidency, held in the Twenty-seventh Ward, on Saturday Evening, a
"REPUBLICAN GRANT CLUB"
was organized, and the following officers elected:—
PRESIDENT,
GENERAL CHARLES M. PREVOST.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
JOHN LANE,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
HIRAM B. MASSEY,
GENERAL S. MILLER,
JACOB Y. FINE,
DANIEL STEINMETZ,
THOMAS S. ELLIS,
CHAS. SUMMERFIELD.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
CHARLES F. MULLER.
TREASURER,
R. P. GILLINGHAM.
The Stated Meetings of the Club will be held on the FIRST THURSDAY Evening in each month.
CHARLES F. MULLER,
1t* Secretary.

AN OPPORTUNITY
RARELY OFFERED.

DRY GOODS
At an Immense Sacrifice.
UNEQUALLED CHANCES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW SELLING DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Consisting in part of
Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY,
From their Immense Stock, at Extraordinarily Low Prices.
LADIES, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Now is the Time to make Your Purchases for the Fall and Winter. [10 28 6t4p

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have opened to-day several lots of DRESS GOODS, bought since the recent heavy decline in prices, which we will sell at as low, and in some instances lower prices, than the same goods were sold before the war.
Plaid English Poplins, 16 cents, cost 30 cents.
Silk Plaid English Poplins, 37½ cents, cost 60.
Striped Robaix Poplins, 37½ cents, cost 55 cents.
Silk Striped Camblet Poplins, 50 cents, cost 80 cents.
Double-width All-wool Figured Cashmere, 65 cents, cost $1·25.
Double width Plain Cashmeres, 31 cents, cost 45 cts.
Double Width 40-inches Wide Black and White Plaid Cashmeres, 40 cents, cost 90 cents; 7 yards a full Dress Pattern.
SILKS, all kinds, reduced prices.
SHAWLS, great variety, low prices.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS at reduced prices.
Muslins and Calicoes, reduced prices. [1t

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

PETERSON'S DETECTOR FOR NOVEMBER
PETERSON'S DETECTOR FOR NOVEMBER
is now ready. It is a valuable business journal and advertising medium, being a miscellany of useful knowledge as regards the finances of the country, and is especially devoted to Banking, Stocks, Trade, Money, etc., with a full list of all the late COUNTERFEITS. Also, the official list of all the National Banks, with the names of the officers and the names and rates of discount on all the State Banks, with quotations of the general Discount on Notes at the following cities:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis.
The Stock List is corrected by the well-known Stock Brokers, E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$1·50 a year monthly, or $3 a year semi-Monthly.
Single Numbers, 15 cents. To Agents, $10 per 100.
Subscriptions may commence any month, and are payable in advance.
None sent for a longer period than paid for.
☞ Wanted, a live Canvasser in every City, Town, and County in the United States to get Subscribers for PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, A BUSINESS JOURNAL, INVALUABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN,
published every two weeks, at $3 a year.
Commission, 25 per cent. Address
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p No. 306 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MECHANICAL
LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867.
CAPITAL............................$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.
Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1013 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 142 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 205 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1522 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.
Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.
No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.
Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12sm3mrp Philadelphia.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO GET SUBscribers for COL. JOHN W. FORNEY'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE, a new book. Price, $2.
Address T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
11 No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS
IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF HADDONFIELD.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,
On TUESDAY, October 29,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
Twenty Building Lots,
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED.
The Lots will be shown by Jacob L. Rowand, Esq.
Terms and conditions at sale by
JOHN LEEK,
10 26 2t AUCTIONEER.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867,

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 92	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$202·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165·42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 42	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40s.
$163·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATI STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
10 14 mth6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY.
USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only Permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Offices,
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
Between MARKET and CHESNUT, Philada., and No. 704 Broadway, N. Y.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws 15p

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR DARK Brown Carriage Horses, one Black Horse and one White Horse; drive together or single, and are good under saddle.
One Close Coach and
One Park Phaeton, made by Beckhaus.
One Dog Cart and
One Barouche, made by Wood Brothers.
Also Harness, Saddles, etc. etc.
Can be seen daily (Sundays excepted), from 8 A. M. to 12 noon, at private stables, west side of FIFTEENTH Street, above Locust. 10 28 6t

THE GREAT SAFE CONTEST.

LILLIE'S SAFE
READY FOR BATTLE.

I notice the great *splurge* in the newspapers of the 24th instant headed "*Trial of Safes—Sadler Backed Out,*" etc., and signed Evans & Watson. Men who will surreptitiously buy safes of the different safe manufacturers, and burn them (with the doors unfastened even), burn them in the night when the *interested* parties *only* are present, may be expected to make a great "flourish of trumpets," and pretend to be very ready to burn safes, when they knew, by public announcement days previous, that the test was postponed, and for what reason, and it is not surprising that men doing this will make false charges also, and say *Sadler backs out,* or anything else to effect their object. When I was a boy I was told never to crow until I got out of the woods; and I offer this advice gratis to Messrs. Evans & Watson.

The GREAT Safe Test will positively come off as announced, on Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry, on the 6th of November next weather permitting, and Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe will be burned with Evans & Watson's, with the Boston Steam Patent attached.

The Safes will be burned in a furnace equally, thoroughly, and fairly, whether Evans & Watson respond or not, in the presence of the people.

The burglar-proof test will also be most thorough.

The two great leading principles of Lillie's and the Steel Safe will be tested with drills, wedges, and in every way applicable to the burglar, that the people may be able to judge for themselves as to their merits.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—The public will be quite as well satisfied, no doubt, to see Evans & Watson's Burglar Proof Safe fairly tested with Lillie's on the ground, as to read their yarns about pretended failures of safes in years gone by.

I concede that Messrs. Evan & Watson may have a great advantage in showing the amount of loss in safes by being robbed. Theirs are robbed so often and so easily, that no prudent man dare leave them alone with valuables that a burglar could use; while Lillie's are left alone with large amounts all over the country, the owners having full confidence in them.

I concede, also, that Lillie's former safes are sometimes robbed, and in the above *test* propose to show that his present safe cannot be robbed by burglars.

Action, not words, is my motto. M. C. S., Agent
Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1867. 10 25 3t

FINE ARTS.

We beg to announce that we will open, during the next two weeks, over Fifty Cases of CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE STATUARY, RICH BRONZES, and FANCY GOODS.

THESE GEMS OF ART
Have been selected with great care by Mr. Bailey from the studios of the most celebrated Artists, and the workshops of the best makers in Europe, and contain many works that have achieved distinction at the Paris Exhibition.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

OPENING
FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY
OF
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 28 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD.—Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is full and complete and selling rapidly, but is as rapidly replenished, each day, with fresh and desirable styles of new goods, purchased recently, for cash, at great sacrifices, enabling us to sell at prices lower than have been known for years. Congratulating our patrons upon the decline in prices which enables us to offer superior garments at such low rates, we request the favor of a call.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.—Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West, not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed, by the laws of Nature, above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so potent, an antiseptic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of *all epidemics*. Be wise in time.

AS REGARDS the impeachment of the President, there seems to be a difference of opinion among all parties; but we have yet to see any difference of opinion, among the well informed on the subject, as to the beauty and cheapness of the first-class Ready-made Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental. All *Suits* brought before this court terminate satisfactorily.

THE enterprise and genius of this age of inventions have produced nothing more admirable than the great Combination Sewing and Button-Hole Machine, now exhibited and sold at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. These Machines certainly have no equal anywhere.

AT THE grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents among the subscribers in aid of the Riverside Institute, there are several fortunes to be given away. Every one will receive something, and a number of the lucky ones will suddenly become wealthy.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE OLDEST medical practice is that of the family. Long before doctors were known the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, the first and most important stage of every disease is treated by the patient's parents or nurse. This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want; and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then: that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.—The lot of ground between Allegheny avenue and Clearfield street, and between Richmond street and Delaware river; also, lot between Wellington and Westmoreland and Edgemont and Thompson streets, north of the avenue, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, is about to be improved by the erection of two hundred and thirty houses thereon. Some of the buildings have already been commenced.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."

☞ MSSS MSSS MSSS ☞
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MCINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

☞ *Unusual Inducements!* ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
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☞ *Unusual Inducements!* ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
☞ *Unusual Inducements!* ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

Remember { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers.*
This tells the whole story.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

COWPERTHWAIT—PRICKETT.—On Thursday, September 26, 1867, by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia: Mr. WILMER COWPERTHWAIT, of Medford, N. J., to Miss HANNAH PRICKETT, of Chareville, N. J.

HULL—OAKFORD.—On the 24th instant, at the Church of St. Matthias, by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, CHARLES A. HULL to REBECCA B., daughter of the late Charles Oakford, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

AUDNREIER.—On the morning of the 25th of October, in the 28th year of his age, Major LEWIS C. AUDENREID, son of Mr. George Audenreid, of Northampton county, Pa.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Lewis Audenreid, Esq., No. 512 N. Seventh street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

DEVLIN.—At Washingtonville, Chester county, Pa., on the 26th instant, Mrs. BRIDGET, wife of Edward Devlin, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Gartland, No. 1237 Cadwalader street, on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

EDWARDS.—On the 24th instant, BALDWIN EDWARDS, son of Mary Edwards, relict of Moses Edwards, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, on Tuesday morning at 7½ o'clock. Burial at Coatesville.

JOHNSON.—On the 26th instant, SALLIE N., youngest daughter of Albert B. and Mary A. Johnson, aged 5 years and 4 months.

PALMER.—On the 26th instant, LAFAYETTE PALMER, son of the late Richard Palmer, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward J. Newland, No. 1238 Margaretta street (Seventh and Wharton streets), on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A STRANGE STORY—THE TRIBULATIONS OF "AUNT MARGARET," A COLORED CENTENARIAN.—Many, many years ago, a certain dark skinned tribe in Guinea went to war with a neighboring tribe about some fancied grievance. Fortune did not smile upon them, however, and their king and queen were taken captive on the field of battle. In those days the traffic in human flesh was at its zenith, and even in the Quaker City was found a ready market for men and women provided, always, that their skins were of sable hue. The captive sovereign of Guinea and his royal spouse were disposed of by their conquerors to an American slaver, who brought them to this city and transferred his interest in their flesh and blood to one Abraham Vandagraff, a farmer living near the Chamany, a small stream in the interior of the State. Children were born to the King and Queen of Guinea, and one of their offspring became the parent of fourteen children in turn, the youngest of this thriving family receiving the name of Margaret, when she first saw the light about one hundred and five years ago. Margaret's mistress had no children of her own, and so she visited the Philadelphia Almshouse and selected for adoption a little fellow by the name of John Harrison, who was consigned to the care of the picaninnies, and in their company grew up to man's estate. When the colonies revolted against the unbearable tyranny of the mother country, John Harrison went to the wars, accompanied by one of Margaret's brothers, and rose to the rank of a captain in the Continental army. During his absence from home, the care of the large herd of cattle on the farm of her mistress devolved upon Margaret, who attended them in true pastoral style. But her task was by no means an easy one for the Tories and red coats would now and then swoop down upon her charge and carry off a portion as their booty; or, what grieved her even more, would decapitate her turkeys and chickens and swing the savory carcasses over their saddle-bows. Margaret bore up under these tribulations as best she might, and in return for her faithful services was rewarded with the gift of her freedom at the close of the war.

But this was the mere commencement of her trials. At that day, as at the present, the idea prevailed that a person whose veins were tainted with negro blood was incapable of taking care of her own fortunes. So the manumission of Margaret was coupled with a new bondage by which it was intended that she should be greatly benefited. She was bound out for a term of years to one Christian Heise, a resident of Philadelphia, who was expected to indoctrinate her into the ways of liberty before she should be cast entirely upon the world and her own resources. This Christian Heise ought to have lived in the year Anno Domini 1867, for he was a model Christian gentleman, and well qualified to consort with the unreconstructed chivalry of these latter days. In other words, he believed most firmly in the doctrine that a black woman had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. So Christian Heise bartered away his charge for the sum of $500, a farmer by the name of James Collins, who resided near Germantown, becoming her illegal purchaser. To his establishment Margaret was removed, and there she was suffered to live and toil in peace for a time, her former owner and liberator knowing naught of her adverse fortunes. But James Collins proved to be a shiftless individual, and soon got in arrears for rent. He relieved himself of his financial troubles by abandoning his farm, leaving Margaret behind to satisfy the claims of the proprietor, a worldly man by the name of Bishop.

This happened about the year 1790, when the four thousand slaves which were then held to service in the State of Pennsylvania were set free by an act of the Legislature. Mr. Bishop then followed the example set him by Christian Heise, and before Margaret could claim her newly bestowed freedom, she was transported to the home of one of Bishop's daughters, who lived in Virginia, just south of the Potomac. On the very day after her arrival at the house of David Walton, her new master, the sheriff of the county (one Jonathan Pearsley) approached the place to levy on the chattels in satisfaction of a debt due by their proprietor. At the approach of this functionary, the old slaves fled to a neighboring plantation, and Margaret became the sole booty of the Sheriff. At the sale which followed, Sheriff Pearsley himself became her purchaser, and removed her to his own establishment near Romney. It was now Margaret's turn to fall into the hands of a shiftless master. Sheriff Pearsley was an inveterate gambler, and in the course of his play with one George Reynolds, his property in Margaret was transferred to the latter by a trick of the cards. Reynolds resided in the neighborhood of Winchester and had encountered the thriftless Sheriff in Romney, while visiting the latter place in pursuit of a fugitive slave. He started homeward with his prize, but paused before he arrived there to celebrate his luck with a drink at the tavern of one Caspar Rinker, to whom he disposed of Margaret for the sum of $550. The landlord had been moved to pity by the trials of the poor woman, and purchased her at her own request. Margaret's ownership appears to have alternated regularly between a brute and a prodigal, and Reynolds proved to belong, like Heise and Bishop, to the former category. All the way from Romney to Winchester the wretched Margaret had been forced to travel astride a mule and to receive the blows and curses of the drunken man who had become her owner by a turn in the fortunes of the card-table. It was this treatment that touched the somewhat kindly heart of mine host Caspar, and with him Margaret lived for fifteen years, presiding over his still during the greater portion of the time.

One day a friendly Quaker chanced to listen to the story of her life. Such was his indignation at the wrongs which had been heaped upon her that he forthwith wrote to his friends in Philadelphia concerning the matter. They at once hunted up Christian Heise, who denied all knowledge of the woman. But the document by which she had been apprenticed to him was on record, and when this was produced, he fled. The kind Quakers who had embraced the cause of the no longer friendless woman started in pursuit, and at Burlington, N. J., they came up with the fugitive. He was brought back to Philadelphia, and then given the choice between two courses of action—both of them exceedingly distasteful. However, he did not relish the prospect of a sojourn in the Penitentiary, but chose rather to proceed to Virginia and procure the release from bondage of his victim. He did not hesitate to swear to her identity, and thereupon she was again, and for the third time in her eventful career, set at liberty.

Since then, she has not been molested by the slave-hunters, and is now, at the rare old age of one hundred and five years, calmly awaiting her summons to another world. She is dependent upon the contributions of charitable friends for her support, and one kind-hearted gentleman, in moderate circumstances, bears the whole burden of the rent of her abode. This apartment is a little room just under the roof of the house at No. 1021 Sargeant street, adjoining the Diligent Hose House. Access to her humble chamber is gained by three flights of narrow, rickety stairs, and there at any day she may be found by a visitor, seated upon her cot with a Bible on her knees. Her complexion is extremely dark, presenting a strange contrast to her snow-white hair. Her upper teeth are entirely gone, causing the lower jaw to protrude in a singular manner, while her eyes are deeply sunken, and her form bowed down with the weight of years. But she is cheerful and happy, retaining all her faculties to a remarkable degree, and narrating the strange story of her life with remarkable straightforwardness and energy. Her career has had many examples, but by the blessing of Heaven and by the bloody sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of brave men, the future will not furnish another such tale of misery and crime.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT in this city is still under full headway, and if the Republicans of other cities follow suit with equal enthusiasm, the gigantic machinery of the National Nominating Convention can readily be dispensed with. The following meetings of Grant Campaign Clubs are announced for this evening:—

Eighth Ward.—The citizens of this Ward who look to the Appomattox apple-tree for their candidate for the Presidency will assemble at 8 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets. Among the names appended to the call are those of such prominent citizens as Henry C. Carey, Edward Shippen, A. E. Borie, A. D. Jessup, Isaac G. Colesberry, James Milliken, and Colonel Robert Thompson.

Eleventh Ward.—A meeting of the Grant Club of this Ward will be held at 8 o'clock, at the northwest corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets, for the election of officers.

Nineteenth Ward.—This Ward, it appears, is to be favored with two Grant Clubs. An adjourned meeting of the citizens in favor of the movement will be held at 8 o'clock, at the house of John Martin, on the Frankford road, above Norris street. Another meeting is called for 7½ o'clock, at the Union League, at the corner of York street and Frankford road.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—At half past 7 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) evening an adjourned meeting of the Grant Campaign Club of this ward will be held at the hall on Lancaster avenue, below Fourth street, when the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization will be presented.

"THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM" propose holding a series of grand gatherings in Chester county and this city in the course of next week. On Tuesday, November 5th, the first meeting will be held at Kennett Square, the daylight to be devoted to general matters, while the evening is set apart for the especial purpose of giving the fiery, Philippic Wendell an opportunity to be heard.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, November 6th, the Executive Committee of the State Society will hold a conference with the friends of the cause at West Chester. In the evening Wendell Phillips will again be given a hearing at the Horticultural Hall of that delightful little town.

On Friday, November 8th, the scene will be transferred to this city, when the annual meeting of the society will be held in the hall of the Franklin Institute, the session lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. At 5 o'clock the grand festival, or annual social gathering, will commence at the new Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, and will be brought to a close by a great speech from Wendell Phillips, to be delivered precisely at 8 o'clock.

The object of these gatherings, it is announced, is to keep the public mind alive to the necessity for securing freedom to the freedmen, and to collect means for continuing this worthy object through the agency of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

UNFILIAL CONDUCT.—Young Parr, Jr., has been, it is so alleged, engaged at various times in stealing from his parent's wardrobe, and taking the articles to a familiar haunt, known as the "Hooker" House, on Spafford street, below Shippen, where the proprietress, Elizabeth James, took them out of his possession. Several times he has been caught, but promises of future good behavior have saved him from arrest. Warrants were issued for the arrest of himself and all the females who rendezvous at the Hooker establishment. The arrests were made last night, and Parr and five men and the same number of women were placed in duress, and are held there by Alderman Tittermary. Lieutenant Kinley, of the Second District, made the arrest.

THE CHOLERA AT THE NAVY YARD ABATING—ONLY TWO DEATHS REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY.—We are happy to be able to state that the epidemic on the Sassacus, off the Navy Yard, shows unmistakable signs of abatement. Since our report of Saturday, but two deaths have occurred, swelling the total thus far to twenty-nine. Otto Linmire, landsman, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and Richard Foster, landsman, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Alexander Brewington, seaman; E P. Snively, landsman; Robert Campbell, landsman; William Campbell, landsman; William Phillips landsman; John Hardy, landsman; Charles Storms, landsman; and James Riley, landsman, have been discharged cured and ready for duty. The following men, fifteen in number, are the only ones now on the sick list:—

Alexander Harper, landsman, improving.
George W. Clayton, landsman, improving.
William Childs, seaman, improving.
Charles Diddler, landsman, dangerous.
Joseph Pierson, landsman, convalescent.
Joseph Justice, landsman, convalescent.
R. M. Cheseldine, landsman, convalescent.
John A. Hipple, landsman, improving.
Hamilton Garside, landsman, improving.
Robert Stillwell, landsman, convalescent.
L. E Parks, landsman, convalescent.
A. Schellhausen, seaman, convalescent.
Charles Devlin, seaman, dangerous.
William A Stryker, second class boy, improving.
Henry Coleman, landsman, admitted yesterday.

The Potomac, on which the epidemic first made its appearance, has at last been sent down the river, to go into quarantine, one officer and a ship-keeper being the only persons on board. Her cabin has been thoroughly disinfected.

AN ATTACHMENT FOR THE COUNTESS DEL GRILLO.—It appears that when Madame Ristori made her recent appearance in New York, in the tragedy of *Medea*, she insisted that she would not attempt to play, unless the old scenery and accompaniments were replaced by new and more tasteful ones. Impressario Grau, it is alleged, accordingly engaged Mr. R. Randall, a theatrical machinist and decorator, to furnish the necessary articles; and it is further claimed that the Impressario left the city without settling the bill therefor, amounting to something over ninety dollars.

On Saturday last Mr. Randall embraced the opportunity of Mr. Grau's presence in Philadelphia to bring a suit against him for the amount. Madame Ristori was duly subpoenaed as a witness, and a hearing of the case before Alderman Hurley was set down for this morning. At the appointed hour Mr. Randall appeared, but the Impressario and the Queen of Tragedy failed to be present, it being supposed that they had already taken their departure for Baltimore, at which place the latter commences an engagement this evening. Under these circumstances the case was continued until Monday next, and the Alderman issued an attachment against Madame Ristori, commanding her presence on that occasion.

THE LATE MAJOR LEWIS C. AUDENRIED, whose untimely death we noticed on Saturday, was a son of Mr. George Audenried, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was scarcely twenty-eight years of age at the time of his demise. The deceased, immediately after graduating at Franklin and Marshall College, entered the army as Captain of Company H, of the 122d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. With this regiment he continued in service about a year, being present at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and other bloody encounters. In 1863, when Lee made his second attempt to penetrate the Keystone State, Captain Audenried received a commission as Major of the 51st Regiment. At the close of the war the deceased entered mercantile life, becoming a partner in the well-known firm of Berger, Audenried & Fry, grocers, of No. 11 South Water street. He was well and favorably known to a large circle in this city, and his loss will be deeply felt. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and a good and loyal citizen—such a man as cannot well be spared. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Lewis Audenried, Esq., No. 512 North Seventh street.

AN EARLY WHISKY RAID — BEING CAUGHT NAPPING, YE DISTILLERS MAKE AN INGLORIOUS RETREAT WITHOUT THEIR STILLS.—Deputy Collector Foulkrod, of the Fifth Collection District, believing that by a sudden and unexpected onslaught on the whiskyites a decided advantage could be obtained, in making them feel that there was still power in the unarmed law of the land, besides reaping pecuniary benefits to the Government, made all arrangements, and this morning, when "ye wicked and law-defying distillers" in and about Salmon and Williams streets were dozing in supposed safety, made a dash, and achieved a victory.

Twenty tubs of nose-polluting mash were destroyed, three stills were seized, seven barrels of whisky were confiscated; besides, the glories of victory over the viragos and proprietors of these illicit places, were a plentiful reward for this early service. No armed force was needed; but the trap was well laid, and well carried out by officers armed only with legal documents and writs.

HEARING BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—The case of Logan & Davis, charged with making fraudulent returns, was heard before United States Commissioner Smith.

Francis Prettyman, sworn, said—I was an Assistant Assessor about the 1st of January, 1867, to the 1st of June, 1867. I have not been connected with the office of the Second District since that time; I received, about the 12th or 15th of April, a return from Mr. Logan of the quantity of oil which he refined; the return was blank as far as taxable oil was concerned, but Mr. Logan stated he had refined 1900 barrels of oil and would return it in May.

The returns and the presence of the Assessor of the Second District being necessary, the case was postponed till Thursday at 12 o'clock.

DARK CHARACTERS.—A Jerseyman, not content with rambling over the sands of his native State, varied his experience by coming over here and mingling with certain dark characters, alike in morals and appearance, at No. 751 South Seventh street. Here on Saturday night a grand break down was gone through with, during which John Thomas, a colored inmate, stole our Jersey friend's watch, and a colored woman fiercely beat him. The police arrived, and arrested the household, consisting of eight inmates. Thomas, as a thief, was committed. Elizabeth Johnson and Florence Ramsey, as managing females, were sent below, and the rest held to keep the peace by Alderman Tittermary.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MEETING.—This evening, at 7·30 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city in favor of Lay Representation, at the Spring Garden Street Church, at the corner of Twentieth. Such measures will be taken by the meeting as will tend to secure favorable action in the matter on the part of the next General Conference, which assembles in 1868. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Judge Bond, of Baltimore, Md.; William J. Jones, Esq., of Elkton, Md.; Benjamin Haywood, Esq., of Pottsville, Pa.; S. M. Harrington, Esq. of Wilmington, Del.; Rev. James Riddle, of Wilmington, Del.; Joseph Parrish, M. D., of Philadelphia; President William H. Allen, LL. D., Philadelphia.

BURGLARS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Sheets was passing the N. W. corner of Eighth and Fitzwater streets (the residence of Mr. James Campbell), when he noticed a man who was standing in the shade tap his foot suspiciously. The officer turned round and saw a man just running away from the side door of Mr. Campbell's residence. Both the men started, and the officer after them, who, having lately been lamed, could not reach them, but fired three times at the fugitives. Coming back and examining the door, three large holes were found in it having been lately bored. The burglars were at work

A CARELESS HANDLER OF BRICKS.—John McCullem and a friend were making last night hideous with their noise at Fifth and Shippen streets, when Officer Kemp pounced upon them, and they in turn shied bricks at his head, one of which injured him severely. With commendable tenacity he clung to his prisoner, McCullem, and landed him safely in the Station House cell. This morning Alderman Tittermary committed him.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Mack was arrested at No. 2542 Eggleston street, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Alderman Beitler, charging him with having committed a highway robbery, by knocking down a gentleman named Millwood, and stealing his watch, some four months ago. He is held for a hearing before the Alderman.

LARCENY OF TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.—John H. Gold was brought before Alderman Beitler this morning, charged with having stolen $24 belonging to Mr. Theodore F. Corson. This money, it is alleged, was given him accidentally with some other to return to his father—the surplus, Gold, Jr., retained. Alderman Beitler held him in default of $1000 bail.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Andrew Tyson has been arrested on charges implicating him as one of the leaders of the mob who so brutally beat Mr. Styles, conductor on the Second and Third Streets Railroad on election day. He was taken in custody on Buck lane, and was held for a hearing by Alderman Beitler.

FIRE.—This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in the hayloft of John McCloskey's frame stable, on Hope street, above Harrison. The Taylor Hose was on hand immediately, and by its exertions the adjoining buildings were saved, although the stable was destroyed. Loss about $500. No insurance.

FOUND CRAWLING.—On Saturday afternoon, William Morris was caught in the act of crawling towards the money-drawer in E. H. Turner's feed store, No. 1716 Ridge avenue. He was arrested, and held in default of $800 bail by Alderman Fitch.

A TEN-DOLLAR CASE.—Kate Johnson, residing in a familiar haunt at New Market and Willow streets, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $10. Alderman Becker held her to answer.

BRIDGET FORGETS TO "SHUT THAT door" this cool weather. Put on it a Door Spring, and it will shut itself and save your temper. A variety, and other seasonable Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SILVER-PLATED SCREWS, BRASS SCREWS, Locksmiths' Screws, Saw Screws, Screw Bolts, Carriage and Tire Bolts, and Bed Screws, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

UPRIGHT GRIDIRONS AND BROILERS, Toast Racks, Meat Stands, Fluted and Plain Gridirons, and a general variety of Cooking Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The Grant Movement and the Conservatives.

Desperate efforts are being made by the conservatives here to kill off Grant as a Presidential candidate, by efforts to make it appear that he is in sympathy with them. All the stories put forth that he has expressed sentiments favorable to them must be received with considerable allowance, as it is well known here that Grant does not allow himself to be drawn into political discussions with outside parties, particularly with newspaper writers, with whom he is always particularly guarded in his remarks. Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, who is on the most intimate terms with Grant, vouches for his Republicanism, and says that when the proper time comes Grant will declare himself in such unequivocal terms that there will be no mistake as to his sentiments. If all he has written could be published, it would show beyond a doubt where he stands.

New Yorkers in Town.

A host of New York politicians and jobbers arrived this morning, to operate on the President and Secretary McCulloch, to secure control of the Government patronage in aid of the Democrats at the coming New York election.

Malicious Attempt to Destroy Life.

CONCORD, Oct. 28.—Some evil-disposed person made an attempt to throw the northern express train from the track at Thornton's Ferry, on the Concord Railroad, by placing a piece of rail about five inches long in the frog at the switch. Fortunately the train stopped to leave out a passenger, and passed over the obstruction at slow speed, and no damage was done. Had the train been going at the usual rate of speed there is little doubt that many lives would have been lost.

The Latest Financial News.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—U. S. 6s 1881, 111⅞@112⅛; U. S. 5-20s 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1865, 109⅝@110; do. January and July, 107⅛@107¼; 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; 7-30s June and December, 105⅛@105⅜; January and July, 105⅛@105⅜. Pacific Mail, 146⅛@146⅜; Atlantic Mail, 117@117½; Canton Company, 42⅛@43⅛; Cumberland, 25@27½; Quicksilver, 18⅛@20; Mariposa, 8⅛@8⅜; New York Central, 112⅛@112⅜; Erie, 72⅝@72⅞; do. pref., 78@78; Hudson River, 126@126¼; Reading, 96⅞@97; Michigan Central, 108@108½; Michigan Southern, 78⅞@79; Illinois Central, 122@122¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅛@82; Northwest, 47⅝@48⅛; do preferred, 66⅝@66⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 104@104½; Rock Island, 95⅛@95⅜; Fort Wayne, 97⅛@97⅜; Toledo and Wabash, 39⅛@46; Chicago and Alton, 120@124; Alton and Terre Haute, 50@51; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 25⅛@25⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅛@33⅜; Boston Water Power, 17⅛@17⅜.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111⅞@112⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112⅛@112⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109⅝@109⅞.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜.
United States 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅛@105⅜.

The market was dull and weak at the opening, but has improved, and is now steady.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Assault on a State Constable—The Assailant Shot in the Leg and Arrested—A Woman's Throat Cut in the Street in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The popular feeling against the State constabulary came near having another fatal illustration this evening. A man named Thomas Kelly struck one of the officials named Thomas Preston, on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, and then ran rapidly away. The constable pursued him, and fired three shots, the last of which took effect in one of Kelly's legs. The wounded man was taken into custody, and it is probable a warrant will be issued for Constable Preston's arrest.

Mrs. Helen Smith, who lives in Oxford place, was seized by a man while walking in Harrison avenue to-night, who blindfolded her, and then cut her throat, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The woman thinks it was her husband, with whom she had not been living for some time.

A Family in Detroit Poisoned.

From the Detroit Free Press, October 24.

A curious case of poisoning occurred in this city on Monday last, which proved very near fatal to an entire family. The facts, as we learn them, are that on Saturday Charles W. Hunt purchased a quantity of beefsteak, which was put into a refrigerator, where it was left until Monday morning. Upon taking it out the cook observed that the sticks upon which it had lain had by some means become displaced, letting the meat fall through on the zinc covering. Some doubts as to the propriety of eating the meat were expressed, but it was finally concluded that no harm would result from it, and the steak was cooked and eaten.

Not long afterwards Mrs. Hunt, her little daughter, and the servant girl were seized with violent spasms and retching. A physician was sent for, and upon investigation pronounced the family poisoned. A Miss Hull, who also ate a portion of the meat, after breakfast came down, and when near the Post Office was attacked in the same manner. Assistance was procured, and it was intended to carry her home, but she grew worse so rapidly that she was taken to the house of Mr. Fay, No. 289 Woodward avenue, and for several hours it was believed the attack would prove fatal. Happily, by prompt and skilful action, a fatal result was averted, and the young lady, though still weak, is likely to recover. Whether the meat was poisoned by contact with the zinc in the refrigerator, or whether it was diseased, has not, we believe, been determined.

The Election in Dakotah.

The Dakotah Territorial election, October 8, was carried by the Republicans, who elect a majority of the Legislature. In Laramie county (Cheyenne, etc.), 1552 votes were polled, electing J. R. Whitehead to the Legislature, and J. S. Casement to Congress, the latter as a delegate in the interest of a separate Territorial organization. General Casement is the enterprising contractor on the Union Pacific Railroad. The Laramie vote is larger than the Pike's Peak country polled, when, under the Kansas territorial organization, they sent the first volunteer delegate to Congress. Of course, if Congress creates the new territory of Wyoming, or Laramie, or Cheyenne, whatever it may be called, a new election for delegates will be required, and General Casement's service at Washington is, therefore, purely voluntary.

The Election of Brownlow as Senator.

At 12 o'clock the Senate and House met in joint session in the hall of the House. The Hon. D. W. C. Senter, Speaker of the Senate, announced that, as directed by law, the two Houses were met in convention to compare the vote taken in each House, on yesterday, for the election of United States Senator, and in case there was no election, to proceed with such election.

The Clerk of the Senate announced that the vote on the final ballot in the Senate stood as follows:—Stokes, 10; Brownlow, 8; Maynard, 4; Fletcher, 2; Cooper, 1.

The Clerk in the House announced the final ballot in the House as follows:—Brownlow, 37; Stokes, 18; Maynard, 13; Fletcher, 8; Walker, 4. Whole number of votes cast, 103; necessary to a choice, 52.

The Speaker announced that as there was no election, the two Houses would proceed to ballot again. The names of Mr. Fletcher and Judge Walker were withdrawn, and Governor William G. Brownlow and the Hon. W. B. Stokes were put in nomination. The roll of the Senate was called with the following result: Brownlow, 12; Stokes, 12.

The roll of the House was called, with the following result:—Brownlow, 51; Stokes, 27; Walker, 1. Total for Brownlow, 63; total for Stokes, 39; whole number of votes cast, 103; necessary to a choice, 52; majority for Brownlow, 23.

The Speaker announced the vote, and declared William G. Brownlow duly elected United States Senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1869.

On motion of Senator Keith, the election of Governor Brownlow was made unanimous.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—Hunter vs. Clymer, Administrator. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1225.

Joseph Morrison vs. Samuel Loughridge. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Sharswood.—William King vs. John McKnight. An action to recover the amount paid for a horse upon a guarantee of soundness, which proved false. Verdict for plaintiff $171·15.

Thomas A. Keeves and Caroline B., his wife, in right of Caroline B., vs. Caterwood & Co. A feigned issue. Verdict for plaintiff.

Elizabeth Camper vs. Thaddeus Brady. An action of ejectment to try the title to certain property at Edwin street and Ridge avenue. On trial.

On Saturday the new trial motion list, consisting of motions for new trial in cases tried before the President of the Court during the present term, was taken up, and those cases in which the rules to show cause were granted will be heard on the argument list next Saturday. Motions for new trials in cases tried before the President of the Court will also be heard then.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—An extra session was begun in this Court this morning, J. Alexander Simpson prosecuting, for the more speedy disposal of the business of the term yet remaining.

Michael Lean was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Jacob Hill was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Bridget Fisher was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Jacob Zimmerman was charged with the larceny of a pig. It was alleged that he induced piggy to leave the place of his birth by placing before his nose the temptation of sweet milk, and by removing it and making a step backwards whenever piggy would make an attempt at it. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Harvey K. Myers, charged with bigamy, before reported, the Judge this morning delivered his charge. Two marriages were proven, in which a man named Harvey K. Myers and two women, named Elizabeth Vautier and Amanda Volmar, were the parties.

The ceremony between Elizabeth Vautier and Harvey K. Myers was performed April 20, 1852; and that between Amanda Volmar and Harvey K. Myers, February 28, 1866; Elizabeth Vautier still living and not divorced from Harvey K. Myers. The whole matter then rested upon the question of the identity of the defendant with the man who was married to Amanda Volmar, and of Amanda Volmar as the woman married to Harvey K. Myers.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Commonwealth vs. Evans & Gilmore. Verdict not guilty.

James Smith was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a ham.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—John K. Busler vs. Catharine Marshall. A landlord and tenant case for rent. The defense set up that, upon taking possession of the premises, the defendant made an agreement with the plaintiff to provide the repairs necessary to them, provided the expense so incurred should be a set off to the rent, which the landlord agreed to, with the provision that the defendant should not remain upon the premises. And, it was alleged, the defendant did make repairs and resided on the premises only six months. On trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Grier.—Chase et. al. vs. Laubenstein et. al. An action for damages for alleged infringement of the patent right of a wire screen. On trial.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE not authorized JACOB G. MAXWELL to make or advertise changes affecting our firm and business.
J. G. MAXWELL & SON.
Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1867. 10 28 3t

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 25p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 25p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 10 26 2t*

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
10 21 1m5p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
OPERA GLASSES,
AT
J. W. QUEEN & CO.'S,
10 28 mwf1mrp NO. 924 CHESNUT ST.

WINDOW GLASS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
French Plate Glass Agency,
NOS. 205, 207, 209, AND 211 N. FOURTH ST.
10 15 12t5p PHILADELPHIA

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 23 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Weather.

A severe northeast rain-storm prevailed this morning, which caused very few visitors to be present at the White House, and among them none of prominence.

The Virginia Election.

General Schofield telegraphed to General Grant on Saturday, that the Virginia election passed off quietly and satisfactorily. General Grant being absent, the despatch was forwarded to him at West Point.

The Retrenchment Committee

were busily engaged at the Treasury Department, this morning, in investigations.

The Fenian Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The British Government having declined to release Colonels Warren and Nagle from custody, and directed their immediate trial, the State Department has directed the employment of counsel for their defense.

Death of Surgeon J. D. Murphy.

A telegram received this morning at the Navy Department, dated Pensacola, 26th instant, announces the death, by yellow fever, of Passed Assistant Surgeon J. D. Murphy. Surgeon Murphy entered the naval service in 1861, and was present at some of the most desperate naval encounters during the Rebellion.

Personal.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Porter, was at the Navy Department this morning.

Internal Revenue Matters

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the selling or offering to sell distilled spirits at $2 per wine gallon does not raise any presumption in law that the tax has not been paid, because the spirits may have been rectified and diluted.

It is not intended by the recent cotton regulations, series 3, No. 5, to require permits and bills of lading for the removal of cotton from any point to within the district where the same is produced, as, in case of removal from such district, a Collector could not exact a fee from the tax-payer for marking his cotton.

General Sheridan at Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 28.—General Sheridan arrived here about a quarter before 11 o'clock this morning, and stopped about fifteen minutes. He did not get off the cars, but stood on the lower step of the platform, and shook hands with hosts of people. A great crowd was in waiting to greet him, and he was received with a salute of cannon and stirring music from the Portsmouth Cornet Band. A grand reception had been arranged for him, but he could not stop. He left for Portland at 11 o'clock.

Robbery in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The occupants of the butcher's shop No. 141 York street, Brooklyn, have been robbed of $3000. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Flour firmer; prices steady. Wheat active, and 5c. higher; sales at $2·80@2·85 for choice red. White Corn $1·38@1·40; yellow, $1·37@1·40. Oats firm at 70@73c. Rye, $1·55@1·65. Provisions dull and heavy. Cotton firm; 19¼@20 for middling.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Joseph Sawyer, a painter, residing at Twenty-eighth and Dauphin streets, was before Alderman Beitler, charged with breaking into Mr. Horne's place, and taking stuff therefrom.

Mr. Charles W. Horne sworn—Keep a restaurant at Twenty-fourth and Ridge avenue; my place was entered on Wednesday evening a week by pushing the back doors open, and beer spickets, demijohns, liquor, and small articles to the value of $10 or $15 were taken; Joseph Sawyer and James Tagg were the parties; they returned the articles, and since have been arrested without my order.

Sawyer was held in $1200 to answer at next term of Court.

MISDEMEANOR.

Charles Haggarty, aged 19; James Malone, aged 18; Charles Velrick, aged 17; William Sherry, aged 18; and Thomas Genahan, aged 18, newsboys, charged with breaking in a newspaper office.

Officer Rawlings sworn, said—I heard complaints about these boys getting in the cellar of one of our newspaper offices and lighting the gas; last evening I went with one of the gentlemen of the place and arrested them. Held each in bail to the amount of $600, to observe good behavior till next term of Court.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Mack, residing at No. 2542 Eggleston street, stove mender, was charged with stealing a watch and chain.

Mr. Richard Millward being sworn, said—I went across the Schuylkill last week with a gentleman; while in the bar-room the prisoner seized and beat me; the prisoner broke my chain, and took the watch. On Saturday his mother called on me with a letter purporting to have been written in New York, by Mack, confessing he was with the party, but he did not take the watch, and would give the names of those concerned if I would have them arrested. Mack was held in $1500 to answer at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1600 City 6s, New	100⅝	200 sh Cata Pf	23⅞
$500 do. New	100⅝	200 sh Read	48⅝
$400 do. New	100⅝	100 do....b30.	48¾
$600 do. Old	98	100 do....b5.	48⅝
$300 do. New	100⅝	200 do	48⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83	96¼	100 do	48⅝
$4000 do. '89	96½	100 do....b5.	48⅝
9 sh Leh V R	53½	100 do....b60.	48⅝
200 sh Phil & Erie	28¾	100 do....b60.	48⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s.Je	105⅝	100 sh Hest'vle....s5.	11⅞
$500 5-20s '65.cp	107¾	200 do	11⅞
$7000 City 6s, New	100⅝	200 sh Read R	48⅝
28 sh Leh V R	51	100 do......s30wn.	48⅝
10 do	51	40 sh 2d & 3d St R	77½
12 sh Penna R	51⅝		

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of $134·83 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do. $120·83 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do. $128·83 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do. $174·83 will be paid.
On 1881s, do. $167·83 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $113·83 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $174·83 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do. $174·83 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged.)

ADDRESS

Of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee to the People of the States that are to Vote in November.

Fellow Citizens:—The importance of your action to the cause of our common country, still imperilled by a perfidious Executive on the one hand, and the defiant spirit of rebellion on the other, impels us to make this appeal before the approaching elections. The members of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee have been so impressed by the extraordinary success which has attended their efforts in the unreconstructed States, and by their vital necessity of strengthening these efforts by the approving voice of the great party that contributed so effectually to the overthrow of the Rebellion, that they cannot believe that the American people are ready to allow the enemies of the republic to gather new courage in their opposition to the restoration of the Union on the basis of equality and justice. Since our circular letter of the 20th of July last, in which we laid before you an account of our stewardship up to that date, the cause of humanity and of liberty has so rapidly advanced in the South that we now look forward to an early realization of our most confident hopes, and believe that not many days will elapse after the next session of Congress before several truly Republican Commonwealths will be restored to our beloved Union; and nothing can arrest this magnificent political consummation but the indifference or hostility of those great communities which have been alike the preservers and the protectors of the public liberties. What motive can mislead a Republican who believed in Abraham Lincoln, and who gratefully followed the victorious standards of Grant and Sheridan, to refuse to act with his party in a crisis as great as any that awakened the patriotism of the one or the courage of the others? Our enemies are not only unsubdued, but, from the apostate in the Presidential chair to the perjured and pardoned Rebels, they are absolutely looking to the Republicans to encourage them in new treacheries and atrocities. The effect upon them of the October reverses in Pennsylvania and Ohio should admonish and vitalize the Republicans of every other State; and when we tell you that every mail brings us intelligence of new outrages upon the Union men of the South, white and black, and that the difficulties that have beset these patriotic multitudes ever since Congress established its reconstruction policy have been increased by the recent elections, we feel that we may implore you not to add to the exultations of our enemies and the burdens of our friends. Every moral and material interest is deeply concerned in the triumph of reconstruction. That measure is more than half completed, and it will be a sad supplement to all their sacrifices of blood and treasure if the American people should prove indifferent to their own duty or antagonistic to their own welfare. The Rebel newspapers do not attempt to restrain their ecstacies over the late elections. The Charleston *Mercury*, of a recent date, says:—

The only question for the majority in Congress now to consider is this—*shall they urge this policy upon the Southern States, and thus keep in action and intense* exasperation an issue on which it is plain they have been and must be beaten, and which, therefore, must fail; or will they give it up at once, and leave the public mind to be engaged on other issues, which may give them some chance of recovering lost popularity and power? If they insist *upon clinging to this issue of negro suffrage, and attempt to force it into operation by revolutionary violence and the bayonet, their fall will only be deeper and more damning. It may even bring with it personal and bloody retribution on the revolutionists and tyrants who shall attempt to enforce it.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—

Negro suffrage will not be established here, *except through our own fatal and mistaken co-operation*, if we will be firm, patient and discreet.

In short, the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, with the other like indications, are the knell of that plan of "settlement," which is such only in bitter irony, and the public mind will now turn to more rational views. The road to national tranquillity is still long, it may be; but it is shorter than it was, now that we are going to the front in the right direction! The Radicals had put up false finger-boards, and turned the backs of the people upon peace, and led them away, while professing to travel toward it!

The Memphis *Avalanche* says:—

This Radical faction is simply a band of political assassins and public plunderers, of whom blaspheming Brownlow, the beast Butler, and the devil incarnate Thad. Stevens are the genuine types and head men, the truest representatives and most acceptable leaders. We cannot even feel indifferent, but must, of necessity, *hate* so foul and miserable a faction with a hatred that naturally grows more intense with each new act of daily and hourly oppression. The Almighty Ruler of us all is a God of truth, of piety and of Justice. He, therefore, requires such antipathy at our hands, and until he shall see fit to change the eternal standards of right and wrong it will be the duty of every honest man to detest and make war upon the American Radicals, those assassins of liberty and enemies of mankind.

It requires no prophet to foretell that, if the November elections should end in Republican defeats, the threat of Andrew Johnson on the 22d of February, 1866, and frequently repeated since, will be fulfilled at whatever hazard. Enabled from our opportunities at the national capital, and from our extensive correspondence with our agents and friends in the Southern States, to weigh the sincerity of these threats, we declare to you, our countrymen, that nothing more is required by these violent, revolutionary and desperate men but the belief that they are sustained by the public opinion of the conquering States to adventure another conspiracy, and to demand, if necessary by force, their restoration to the power they wielded at so terrible a cost to the public peace. What patriot will not shrink from contributing to such a catastrophe? That the American people are equal to any new trial, however terrible—that the apostate's appeal to force, though backed by the whole Rebel army, would end in his own overthrow, and their perpetual disfranchisement, may be confidently anticipated; but when, by the cordial and united performance of a plain and peaceful duty at the ballot-box in November, you can avoid further bloodshed, assist the great work of reconstruction, and perpetuate Republican ascendancy, few words of ours should be required to arouse you to an instant apprehension of your country's peril and your own solemn obligations. When we can secure everything by an intelligent and discriminating exercise of the ballot, why shall we encourage the men who possess the confidence of no party, and have a thousand times confessed that they deserved the severest punishment for their crimes? There is not one commanding interest that is not deeply concerned in the triumph of the Republican party in the coming elections. Every owner of public securities, national or State, every railroad corporation, every bank, every savings institution, every manufacturer, every mechanic and laborer with a greenback in his pocket, would instantly feel the defeat of that party in the depreciation of their property, and in the decline of their business. Bear in mind that all who are interested in the defeat of reconstruction and the Republican party are also interested in the overthrow of the national credit. The recent speech of Jesse D. Bright is a startling proof of their malignant and dangerous purposes. That daring sympathizer, as if to confirm the justice of his expulsion for treason from the Senate, in 1861, recently declared at a public meeting in Kentucky, where he now resides, "*that the war was unconstitutional; Congress was an unconstitutional body; its acts are null and void; the national debt is not binding; slavery is not abolished; slaves must be returned to their masters; Southern men must be paid for all losses sustained during the war, and they must be governed by the principle of State rights.*" And he closes by advising the people "*not to pay another dollar of taxes to the national government.*"

These are the ideas cherished by leaders of the combined opposition, which your indifference in the coming election will organize into a new, and possibly into a triumphant rebellion.

Had Andrew Johnson been allowed to restore the traitors to their old possessions the ten States that seceded from the Union, with Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, would now be solidly united in favor of the repudiation of the national debt, unless the Rebel debt were added to it, and this load would soon have been increased by other demands not less ruinous and revolutionary. The declaration of Mr. Bright is hardly necessary to prove a purpose cherished and daily avowed by the Rebel leaders in all the Southern States. But the great measure of reconstruction foiled and forever defeated this compound wickedness; and now, in the example of Tennessee, we anticipate the speedy redemption of all the States that were led into Rebellion, and the complete salvation of the national credit and revenue.

But you should be controlled by even higher motives. You should remember that six millions of Union men in all the South, white and black, look to you for succor and for encouragement. Shall these, your friends during all the dark hours of the war, loyal when the intelligent and wealthy of their section were proving their disloyalty in deadly battle—shall these, the saviors and sentinels of Union soldiers, the guardians and defenders of the Union flag, be remanded to the tender mercies of the original traitors, and be reminded in the midst of their sufferings that the Republicans of the North contributed to their second betrayal? Do you give no thought to the thousands of white Unionists in North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, and the other unreconstructed States? You must decide between the men who supported and finally saved the Republic, and those who toiled through a protracted and bloody war to accomplish its destruction. From the moment the accidental President deserted the former and joined the latter, the hope of giving to treason the control of the government was revived, and nothing will be left undone to effect that consummation.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.

JOHN CONNESS,
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
JOHN M. BROOMALL,
OAKES AMES,
Executive Committee.

THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1867.

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Many newspapers (THE EVENING TELEGRAPH amongst them) are taking up with apparent interest the subject of the "Rights and Wrongs of Women," and are treating both with earnest and respectful consideration. Even those who sneer at "woman's rights" (as they understand them), honestly allow that women do suffer from some wrongs that need redress.

Almost all people who have given the subject any attention at all, are obliged to acknowledge that some women are forced into positions which necessitate a battle with the world, and are quite willing that those who are obliged to labor for their own support should be enabled to do so with more ease and comfort than it has been in the past, and is in the present, their lot to know.

It is true that the fogies, in whose ranks may be found many of the reverend clergy, ignore this class altogether, and say, with Rev. Dr. Todd, that "the root of the great error of our day is that woman is to be made independent and self-supporting—precisely what she never can be, because God never designed she should be. Her support, her dignity, her beauty and happiness lie in her dependence as wife, mother and daughter."

To this subject of independence versus pauperism for women I have devoted much careful consideration for the past fifteen or eighteen years, and, after thorough investigation, think that the cause which has produced more of misery and prostitution amongst women than any other, or all others combined, is to be found in the promulgation of such sentiments as those avowed by Dr. Todd and accepted by the community, that "God never designed woman to be made self-supporting or independent."

The best way to lift women out of the "Slough of Despond" which threatens to engulf them, and place them in positions of safety and usefulness, is a matter which may well and worthily engage the public mind.

Not long ago a writer in the New York *Sun* suggested that practical business men help to form co-operative associations for women, similar to those which flourish amongst workingmen, and also entreated the friends of suffering womanhood to throw open or invent new employments for females. To the suggestion of co-operative societies, I would say that the main obstacle to their success rests with women themselves—they have, as a rule, not sufficient business tact to control such organizations, and in the present state of female intellectual development, not sufficient mental calibre to understand either their design or proposed results. Besides this, women have no confidence in others of their own sex, and any female who valued her reputation would hesitate long before accepting the position of President, Secretary or Treasurer of any organization controlled by and designed to benefit working women. They never give credit to their sisters for purely disinterested motives, and, earning and handling only small sums of money, they have not faith to believe that those entrusted with large amounts can possibly resist the opportunity of appropriating a portion of it to their own uses. I therefore think it mere folly to talk of trades' unions or business combinations for women, until they are educated into broader and more intelligent views and business habits.

As for the inventing new trades and employments for them, that is equally foolish, as the luxuries or necessities of society alone can create the demand for new branches of labor. No one can expect success in the invention of a trade not demanded by the wants of the community. Indeed, there is no dearth of occupation at present for man or woman. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the prolific earth is offering abundance of healthful, remunerative, and manly occupation for men, whilst there are dozens of the lighter mechanical trades which may and will be opened to women whenever they are mentally and physically fitted to take them; and until they do qualify themselves to fill them, they will and should be kept out of them. A woman's necessities, how ever much they may appeal to the sympathies, do not entitle her to take rank with a competent person in office or manufactory. The fact that she is starving on needlework at twenty or thirty cents per day (which would be better paid if it were better done), does not make it imperative upon the humane and just to take her into printing, telegraph, or other offices at $2 or $2·50 per day.

When women are, by proper training, prepared to engage in the same business in the same shops with men—when, by an apprenticeship of the same duration to the same trade, they are able to accomplish an equal amount of work as well as skilled artisans—then, and *not until then*, should they expect or wish to receive the same pay. There should be no sex in labor, and no matter how strong a feeling of chivalry may exist among men towards women in social relations, in matters of business equal and exact justice is all that should be desired and all that is really desirable. It is simply preposterous for women to go as learners for three or six months into a printing or telegraph office, and at the end of that time expect to receive the same pay as the mechanic who understands every detail of a business which he has spent five or seven years to acquire.

The gist of the matter is just this:—Parents (no matter how hard they may have worked themselves), accepting as gospel the teachings of their pastors, who proclaim all efforts to render women independent as opposed to the "honor, beauty, and dignity" of the sex, as well as to the design of God, bring up their female children to be useless and dependent; and when these unfortunates, by the death or marriage of male relatives, are cast upon the troubled waters of life, they find themselves without chart or rudder, sail or compass, and too often drift helplessly and hopelessly to destruction.

The only way to elevate them above the chance of such a disaster is to educate them for the possibilities of life rather than its probabilities; to bring them up not alone for the "coming man," but for the coming reverses, trials, and temptations that may be their lot—to instruct them that God intended them to be *co-laborers with* and *helps-meet* for man, not mere parasites to weaken and destroy—that a woman who has no obligations as wife, mother, or daughter, to confine her to home duties (than which none can be higher or more imperative), is as much a true womanly woman in office or workshop as in drawing-room or kitchen, and more to be honored when she takes her place as a helpful and intelligent worker beside her brother man, than when she consents to remain a burthen upon him, to cripple and retard his upward progress. M. A. C.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States:—

A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with a recent custom, that may now be regarded as established by national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the Republic as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with Whom are dominion and power, and who maketh peace in His high places. Resting and refraining from secular labors on that day let us reverently and devoutly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year. Especially let us remember that He has favored our land with greatly needed and very abundant harvests, that He has caused industry to prosper not only in our fields, but also in our workshops, in our mines and in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent, and to guarantee speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, while we have at the same time strengthened our national defenses and greatly enlarged our national borders.

While thus rendering the unanimous and heartfelt tribute of national praise and thanksgiving, which is so justly due to Almighty God, let us not fail to implore Him that the same Divine protection and care which we have hitherto so undeservedly and yet so constantly enjoyed, may be continued to our country and our people throughout all their generations forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

By the President:— ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

—A robe of *point d'Alençon* lace in the Paris Exposition represents 10,500 days' labor in its manufacture.

—Mr. Henry O'Niel, of the Royal Academy, has in press what, from his specialty, we take to be an art-work, called "Two Thousand Years Hence."

A YANKEE IN THE ORIENT.

Poetical Humbuggery.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31, 1867.—When I think how I have been swindled by books of Oriental travel, I want a tourist for breakfast. For years and years I have dreamed of the wonders of the Turkish bath; for years and years I have promised myself that I would yet enjoy one. Many and many a time, in fancy, I have lain in the marble bath, and breathed the slumbrous fragrance of Eastern spices that filled the air; then passed through a weird and complicated system of pulling and hauling, and drenching and scrubbing, by a gang of naked savages, who loomed vast and vaguely through the steaming mists, like demons; then rested for a while on a divan fit for a king; then passed through another complex ordeal, and one more fearful than the first; and finally, swathed in soft fabrics, was conveyed to a princely saloon and laid upon a bed of eider down, where eunuchs, gorgeous of costume, fanned me while I drowsed and dreamed, or contentedly gazed at the rich hangings of the apartment, the soft carpets, the sumptuous furniture, the pictures; and drank delicious coffee, smoked the soothing narghili, and dropped, at the last, into tranquil repose, lulled by sensuous odors from unseen censers, by the gentle influence of the narghili's Persian tobacco, and by the music of fountains that counterfeited the pattering of summer rain.

That was the picture, just as I got it from incendiary books of travel. It was a poor, miserable fraud. The reality is no more like it than the Five Points are like the Garden of Eden. They received me in a great court, paved with marble slabs; around it were broad galleries, one above another, carpeted with seedy matting, railed with unpainted balustrades, and furnished with huge, rickety chairs, cushioned with rusty old mattresses indented with impressions left by the forms of nine successive generations of men who had reposed upon them. The place was vast, naked, dreary—its court a barn, its galleries stalls for human horses. The cadaverous, half-nude varlets that served in the establishment had nothing of poetry in their appearance, nothing of romance, nothing of Oriental splendor. They shed no entrancing odors—just the contrary. Their hungry eyes and their lank forms continually suggested one glaring, unsentimental fact—they wanted a "square meal."

I went up into one of the racks and undressed. An unclean starveling wrapped a gaudy table-cloth about my loins, and hung a white rag over my shoulders. If I had had a tub then, it would have come natural with me to take in washing. I was then conducted down stairs into the wet, slippery court, and the first things that attracted my attention were my heels. My fall excited no comment. They expected it, no doubt. It belonged in the list of softening, sensuous influences peculiar to this home of Eastern luxury. It was softening enough, certainly; but its application was not happy. They now gave me a pair of wooden clogs, benches in miniature, with leather straps over them to confine my feet (which they would have done, only I do not wear No. 13s). These things dangled uncomfortably by the straps when I lifted up my feet, and came down in awkward and unexpected places when I put them on the floor again, and sometimes turned sideways and wrenched my ankles out of joint. However, it was all Oriental luxury, and I did what I could to enjoy it.

They put me in another part of the barn and laid me on a stuffy sort of pallet, which was not made of cloth of gold or Persian shawls, but was merely the unpretending sort of thing I have seen in the negro quarters of Arkansas. There was nothing whatever in this dim marble prison but five more of these biers. It was a very solemn place. I expected that the spiced odors of Araby were going to steal over my senses now, but they didn't. A copper-colored skeleton, with a rag around him, brought me a glass decanter of water, with a lighted tobacco pipe in the top of it, and a pliant stem a yard long, with a brass mouth-piece to it. It was the famous "narghili" of the East—the thing the Grand Turk smokes in the pictures. This began to look like luxury. I took one blast at it, and it was sufficient. The smoke all went down my throat. It came back in convulsive snorts through my nose. It had a vile taste, and the taste of a thousand infidel tongues that remained on that brass mouth-piece was viler still. I was getting discouraged. Whenever hereafter I see the cross-legged Grand Turk smoking his narghili, in pretended bliss, on the outside of a paper of Connecticut tobacco, I shall know him for the shameless humbug he is.

This prison was filled with hot air. When I had got warmed up sufficiently to prepare me for a still warmer temperature, they took me where it was—into a marble room, wet, slippery, and steamy, and laid me out on a raised platform in the centre. It was very warm. Presently my man sat me down by a tank of hot water, drenched me well, gloved his hand with a coarse mitten, and began to polish me all over with it. I began to smell disagreeable. The more he polished, the worse I smelt. It was alarming. I said to him, "I perceive that I am pretty far gone. It is plain that I ought to be buried without any unnecessary delay. Perhaps you had better go after my friends at once, because the weather is warm, and I cannot 'keep' long." He went on scrubbing, and paid no attention. I soon saw that he was reducing my size. He bore hard on his mitten, and from under it rolled little cylinders, like maccaroni. It could not be dirt, for it was too white. He pared me down in this way for a long time. Finally I said:—"It is a tedious process; it will take hours to trim me to the size you want me. I will wait; go and borrow a jack-plane." He paid no attention at all.

After a while he brought a basin, some soap, and something that seemed to be the tail of a horse. He made up a prodigious quantity of soap-suds, deluged me with them from head to foot, without warning me to shut my eyes, and then swabbed me viciously with the horse-tail. Then he left me there, a statue of snowy lather, and went away. When I got tired of waiting, I went and hunted him up. He was propped against the wall, in another room, asleep. I woke him. He was not disconcerted. He took me back and flooded me with exhausting hot water, then turbaned my head, swathed me with dry table-cloths, and conducted me to a latticed chicken-coop in one of the galleries, and pointed to one of those Arkansas beds. I mounted it, and vaguely expected the odors of Araby again. They did not come. The blank, unornamented coop had nothing about it of that Oriental voluptuousness one reads of so much. It was more suggestive of the county hospital than anything else. The skinny servitor brought a narghili, and I got him to take it out again without wasting any time about it. Then he brought the world-renowned Turkish coffee that poets have sung so rapturously for many generations, and I seized upon it as the last hope that was left of my old dreams of Eastern luxury. It was another swindle. Of all the unchristian beverages that ever passed my lips, Turkish coffee is the worst. The cup is small, it is smeared with grounds; the coffee is black, thick, unsavory of smell, and execrable in taste. The bottom of the cup has a muddy sediment in it half an inch deep. This goes down your throat, and portions of it lodge by the way and produce a tickling aggravation that keeps you barking and coughing for an hour.

Here endeth my experience of the celebrated Turkish bath, and here also endeth my dream of the bliss the mortal revels in who passes through it. It is a malignant swindle. The man who enjoys it is qualified to enjoy anything that is repulsive to sight or sense, and he that can invest it with the charm of poetry is able to do the same with anything else in the world that is tedious, and wretched, and dismal, and nasty.

As for the Dancing Dervishes, they are a delusion and a folly. They are a pack of miserable lunatics in long robes, who spin round and round and round, with closed eyes and arms elevated and extended, and look as ridiculous as it is possible for any creature to look. They keep time to a caterwauling of barbarous instruments and more barbarous human voices, and travellers call the stupid performance and its infamous accompaniments "impressive!" So would be a carnival of idiots and tom-cats.

The Dervishes are so holy that you must take your boots off when you enter their menagerie—their mosque, if you like it better. There are 300 visitors, 600 bare feet, and no two of them emit a similar fragrance. Here you have 600 different smells to start with. There are 30 Dervishes; they spin around a large, close room nine times, and exhale a different odor every time, and a meaner one. So there you have 870 separate and distinct smells, and any one of them worse than a burning rag factory. Truly it is very impressive. The Dancing Dervishes are the dreariest, silliest humbugs in all the Orient. They know it as well as anybody. Yet every ass that comes here from a distant land rushes there to see them, just as I did, and then rushes to the photographer's and buys their pictures—which I did not do. I wish I were Sultan for one day. I would hang all the Dervishes for forty minutes, and if they did not behave themselves after that, I would be severe with them.

The books of travel have shamefully deceived me all these years; but they can never do it more. The narghili, the dervishes, the aromatic coffee, the Turkish bath—these are the things I have accepted and believed in, with simple, unquestioning faith, from boyhood; and, behold, they are the poorest, sickest, wretchedest humbugs the world can furnish. Wonders, forsooth! What is the Turkish coffee to the coffee at home? What is a narghili to a meerschaum? What is a Turkish bath in Constantinople to a Russian one in New York? What are the dancing dervishes to the negro minstrels?—and Heaven help us, what is Oriental splendor to the *Black Crook?* New York has fifty wonders where Constantinople has one!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT, FI. FA., J., 67, 445.—JOHN M. SMITH vs. ROBERT HARGRAVE, W. T. SHIPLEY, L. C. FRENCH, and T. G. KORONY, lately trading as HARGRAVE & CO.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the personal property of the above named defendants under the above and other writs of execution, will meet the parties interested on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 486 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
10 23 10t* Auditor.

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November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·30	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost. $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·28. Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.
INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000,

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.......$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 28½

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3500 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw½ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.......$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1½ *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1½

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

TOPSY-TURVY WORLD.

If the butterfly courted the bee,
And the owl the porcupine;
If churches were built in the sea,
And three times one was nine;
If the pony rode his master,
If the buttercups ate the cows,
If the cat had the dire disaster
To be worried, sir, by the mouse;
If mamma, sir, sold the baby
To a gipsy for half a crown;
If a gentleman, sir, was a lady—
The world would be Upside-Down!
If any or all of these wonders
Should ever come about,
I should not consider them blunders,
For I should be Inside-Out!

CHORUS.

Ba-ba, black wool,
Have you any sheep?
Yes, sir, a pack-full.
Creep, mouse, creep!
Four-and-twenty little maids
Hanging out of the pie,
Out jumped the honey-pot,
Guy-Fawkes, Guy!
Cross-latch, cross-latch,
Sit and spin the fire,
When the pie was opened.
The bird was on the brier!

—*Lilliput Levee.*

PUNCHIANA.

A Schism to be Approved of.—A Witticism.

A Ritualistic King.—Edward the Confessor.

Latest from Pan-Anglia.—It was said that one of the Colonial Bishops wore so much scent (which he defended as symbolising "mission") that he was immediately named the Eau-de-Cologne-ial Bishop.

A Bad Season.—Sportsman—"I can assure you, what with the rent of the moor, and my expenses, and 'what not,' the birds have cost me—ah—a sovereign apiece!!" Keeper—"A' weel, sir! 'Deed it's a mairey ye didna kill na mair o' 'em!!"

A la Mode.—What perils ladies will encounter to be in the fashion! They are generally supposed to show timidity in the presence of wild cattle; but they would rather face a mad bull than not have their dresses *gored*.

"For Better for Worse."—(Our friend Bagnidge (hasn't a rap) has just married the widow (rich) of old Harlesden, the stock broker).—Mrs. B. (retiring)—"Shall I send my poppet his slippers?" Mr. B.—"N-n-n-o—not at present, thank you!" (*Sotto voce* to his guest when the door closed)—"Not so fond of having the muzzles on my feet at 8 o'clock in the evening, you know, Barney!"

Blaise! Blazes!—It is hardly necessary to tell Englishmen that Isaac Newton did not steal any discoveries from Pascal. You might as well say he wrote "Don Pasquale" or the "Provincial Letters." Nor will Germans make any mistake on the subject. But other continentals are shamelessly ignorant about everybody but their own countrymen, and are delighted to accept any story against an Englishman. Therefore Mr. Punch signifies to Europe, and especially Frenchmen, that a recent impudent attempt to deprive Newton of some of his glory has been proved to be based on a blundering forgery, of which only an ignorant man could be guilty. Certain Frenchmen of science know and loyally admit this, but few Frenchmen care to be either scientific or loyal where an Englishman's renown is concerned, and therefore this *avertissement* is given by Mr. Punch. Blaise Pascal was a great man, and has reputation enough. Newton saw an apple fall, and immediately thought of gravitation, Most Frenchmen, witnessing the same sight, would have thought of making a *beignet de pommes*.

A GOOD JOB FOR GARIBALDI.

Brave, simple Garibaldi, reseek your island home:
Accept the situation, and keep away from Rome.
You might have put your foot in the hole you did before,
Another Aspromonte—and made the *Neri* roar.

You might have gone to Rome, and obliged the Pope to flee
Again with knot on shoulder, and plush above the knee;
And thus have brought the French back, and had yourself to run
From overwhelming numbers; your work once more undone.

Maybe you hoped that Bismark would keep Napoleon still,
But what if Austria's eagle had interposed its bill?
Why, then you would have kicked up a European row,
And given to the Popedom a chance it has not now.

Let poor old Pio Nono possess his throne in peace;
Of temporal dominion for life he holds a lease.
The years it has to run yet at most can be but few,
That lease no bond obliges the Romans to renew.

Say what you like, this Pope does, in fact, their King's place fill,
But who shall make the next one their King against their will?
The Cardinals no right have another head to crown:
Must cut the Triple Hat to a simple mitre down.

Then wait, friend Garibaldi, till Peter has to ope
The portal which he sits by to let in Pius, Pope.
The next of the successors to what they call his chair
Must sit, plain man as he sat, if ever he sat, there.

—Milton's "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity" will be brought out this fall as a holiday book, with illustrations by some of the best English artists.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers,
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.,
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 11§p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26§

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,
DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA, OR
IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
8 14] Philadelphia.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EXCURSIONS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave her dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
10 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11§ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Na 12§]

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
§10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, November 16

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..........CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
91 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail road.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of the New Orleans line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana for freight and passengers both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M.; Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	12·00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·43 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·00 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
11§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00, and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.......$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mall.......3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.......3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant....... {1st class, 2·25 / 2d class, 1·60
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
October 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 1½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 15§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M.
Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Pemberton at 7·55 A. M. and 2·05 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 8·17 " " 2·27 "
" Moorestown " 8·42 " " 2·52 "
10 22 tf C. SAILER, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors,
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 8 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 30 6m

THE FASHIONS.

A New Costume Named the "Temporal Power"—How Deep Mourning is Relieved—A Theatrical Misunderstanding and its Result—Morality of the Drama—New Shades of Color in Silks and Satins—A Valuable and Enduring Silk—The "Napoleon Third" Dress Material—Jewelled Insects and [illegible] Costly Trimmings—Imperial Toilets.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—There are a great many daily nuisances in Paris which soc[illegible]ety cannot do without, such as a panic o[illegible] the Bourse, the sight of the *concierge* who t[illegible]akes in one's letters, her husband who reads [illegible]ne's newspapers before he carries them up, h[illegible]er daughter who notes if a man goes out alo[illegible] party; then the[illegible]me and returns with a second the Norman[illegible]e is the macadam and its grin, Brisse's b[illegible] nurses and their babies, Baron all, is a[illegible]l of fare in the *Liberte*, and, worst of serv[illegible] certain baroness' daily toilet, which she [illegible]s up before the public fresh and tempting [illegible]ery day of the week, for no other purpose than that of making an indulgent father buy three hundred and sixty-five new dresses for each of his daughters between the 1st of January and the following 31st of December.

Her last was a costume she calls "temporal power"—an actuality at least. The headdress is curled *a la* St. Pierre (who knows if St. Peter did curl his hair?), and instead of a Roman pin a key is stuck through the chignon. The skirt of silver-grey satin is fluted to imitate the columns of an organ. Asinalunga boots, which are supposed, I dare say, to compass plenty of territory, complete the idea.

While people are thus expected to dress up in politics and temporalities, the spiritual part of mourning is being completely forgotten by widows. Their dresses are of the deepest coal black, it is true, but their jet ornaments are as flashing as the flame when coal is kindled. They wear rich necklets of black polished stones cut lance-shaped or in pyramids, linked by chains all around their snowy throats; the same glitter as diadems in their ears. So much sparkle is devoid of calm, contented widowhood, and what makes the matter worse is, that they dye their hair as golden as chemical preparations can make it! So much incendiary mourning is to such a degree combustible that a lady, while lately admiring a lovely young creature in the glory of widowhood, expressed her unlimited pleasure by saying that such a toilet was enough to make a wife look forward to her husband's funeral with comfort. Human nature is decidedly bad.

The best meaning and well-intentioned are sadly misrepresented here below. Thus, Mr. Hostein, the manager of the Chatelet Theatre, has caught a nickname when he least deserved it, and that because Mad'lle Schneider, the actress of the *Duchesse de Gerolstein*, happened to fly in a passion without the slightest provocation. If Mr. Hostein had provoked her, she, being a lady of the lightest description, might have flown at him just as well; but he would have been prepared for the worst and have preserved his eyesight behind spectacles, whereas the event happened the day he was absent from the Chatelet, when Mad'lle Schneider went there to rehearse Gulliver.

"No manager here to receive me?" was the first angry query. "Who does Mr. Hostein take me, the Grand Duchess, for? and where are all the *dramatis personæ*?" The poor man to whom these questions were addressed bowed for all the missing actors, but could not answer, whereupon Mad'lle Schneider talked all alone of her high standing in the drama, and signified her intention to let Gulliver take his own chance without her. Ever since that memorable morn Mr. Hostein has been called the Grand Duke of Genehostein, which means that he is considerably victimized.

The famous piece that all the crowned heads of Europe have been to see at the Varietes is now being acted at Marseilles. Those who have seen it may remember the second act, which closes with a furious dance called a quadrille, but of that heterogeneous description which combines the Cancan and all the Macabre evolutions together. "Prince Paul" was impersonated by Mr. Laco, whose *chassez-croises* and *pas de Clodoche* were so elastic, eccentric, fantastic, and tortuous, that he was called for, when the curtain fell, with vehement vociferations. He did not appear, and the public, becoming nettled and tenacious, set up a fearful hue and cry. The manager advanced, looking mournful, but the furious spectators hissed him off. When silence was obtained, after much difficulty, an actress was sent on the stage, and French politeness secured her a patient hearing. "Gentlemen and ladies," she said, "I am very sorry for Mr. Laco, but he cannot appear, his pantaloons have met with an accident, and—" Here she could not proceed, roars of laughter and energetic applause greeted her communication. So much for the high tone and standing of the Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein.

While M. de Bismark is breathing a little native air at his chateau of Pomerania, fresh names have been given to old shades which are now renewed from the ancients, who, with all their *soi-disant* backwardness, were well acquainted with the inexhaustible beauties of the rainbow.

Celadon is the name of a lovely green, between ocean blue and pistachio nut. It is very beautiful on satin, but trying to the complexion. The ruby satin shade is less so. Imperatrice mauve or reddish lilac is another great favorite. These satins are more desirable for tunics, court trains, and bodices than for complete dresses. Black satin is, however, the most elegant of all visiting robes. They are slightly wadded when worn for walking costume. Silks are embellished by the most poetical names. A fawn is to be called blondine—that is, flaxen; and ruddy brown is turned into gold pheasant; the drabs are all meditation; the blues are not thoughts of suicide and prussic acid.

To have the blues for the future signifies a state of azuline felicity as cloudless as the first quarter of the sweetest honeymoon. So, ladies, be blue, but without cotton stockings; it is dangerous, and better to trust to nothing for comfort but silk, now that our new boots are kept on with twenty-three buttons from the instep upwards. If a gentleman were ever to try to calculate the height of a lady from her heel to the top of her chignon, and were to base all his measurements proportionally to the twenty-three buttons, it is likely he would fear there is no end to a female; but there is. But to return to business. There is an old fashioned silk called Haitienne which I recommend to husbands, not for personal wear, but for their wives. It never wears out, and he can make her a present of one with the conviction that as long as she keeps it she never will be able to say she has nothing decent to put on.

They are shotted, which the French call *glace*, with all colors, and look very much like a cameleon—no one knows how. I have one which was at the bginning of this century in my great-grandmother's wardrobe, and can vouchsafe that I have never so anxiously sighed for the extermination of the Jews as I have for the last thread of that ancestral Haitienne. It has deprived me of many a new dress by its persevering resistance to hail, storm, snow, and infirmity. To be told to wait "for a new dress till what one has is worn out" is a provoking dilemma, and that thing a Haitienne besides.

The Napoleon III is a watered silk with a new marble pattern. The handsomest is cerise, and is made up for court trains; the same in mastic shades is worn for carriage toilet. The prize brocade is the Queen of Portugal's. The Viceroy of Egypt has ordered a few dresses of the same, and the Empress of Russia one for the wedding of the Grand Duchess Olga with the young King of Greece. The ground is white, and it costs one hundred and twenty francs per metre. It is brocaded with butterflies made of miniature flowers. The antennæ of the insects and their wings are perfect paintings, and could be examined through a microscope. Some are made of gorgeous roses, others of the most diminutive flowrets. All hover in different directions, some meeting, some chasing each other, others settling for rest; and the effect is that of myriads of butterflies wafting the perfumes they bear with them on open clear space.

At the last official dinner at Biarritz the Empress wore a white pouit, brocaded with gold and green Brazilian flies. The same jewelled insects were mounted for necklace and earrings. In her hair she wore a bird of Paradise with ruby eyes and a diamond crest.

The Comtesse Gevacoa and her cousin, the Comtesse Fernandina, were in tulle, trimmed with gold palm leaves. Another dress was a white gauze trimmed with a purple sash, and in the hair ruddy grapes in purple foliage.

Opals and diamonds are evening jewelry. Plain Etruscan gold is for morning toilets.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Philadelphia
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FIFTH EDITION

THE NEW INDIAN TREATY.

Extent of Land Assigned to Indians

New York Bank Statement.

Fire at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Total Loss of $15,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The New Indian Treaty.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The treaty made by the Indian Commissioners with the Kiowas and Camanches on the 21st ult. gives them about 6000 square miles, 3,500,000 acres of land, embraced between the North Fork of the Red river and Red river; beginning at the intersection of the 35th parallel with 98 degrees meridan, embracing the southwestern corner of the present Indian Territory, with a fraction from Texas. The tribes are now estimated at 4000 persons, or about 800 lodges. This land will, therefore, give them not less than 800 acres to each man, woman, and child.

It is also provided that these tribes shall induce their brethren, the Camanches of Northern Texas, to come and live with them, and if they succeed, the United States will enlarge their reservation, adding a quantity of land sufficient to give each person 320 acres. If the remaining Camanches can be induced to come in, this leaves a large section of country on the Texas frontier, and opens a way of civilizing a once powerful roving band.

It is proposed to give each Indian on the reservations annually a suit of clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, hat, and socks, and in addition to this $25,000 will annually be given in articles such as the Indians most need. Other provisions will be made to furnish seeds and agricultural implements to such as may commence farming. The Indians agree to let all the railroads be built, and especially the Smoky Hill and Platte Roads, and agree to keep a lasting peace; to capture no women and children, and to attack no more trains. They will be allowed to hunt on the old reservation north of the Arkansas, until the settlements drive away the buffalo.

Fire in Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Baldwin House, located in Catharine street, in this town, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. A large portion of the furniture was saved. The total loss will be about $15,000, with $3000 insurance on the building and $11,500 on the furniture. Upwards of eighty inmates were thrown out of shelter.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Loans—decrease, $743,193; Specie—decrease, $1,157,846; Circulation—decrease, $98,370; Deposits—decrease, $374,247; Legal-tenders—increase, $32,036,111.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

AND BURGLARY ALSO!

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS

To be made positively on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next, on the vacant property at the Northeast corner of TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES to be tested with EVANS & WATSON'S, having the Boston Steam Patent Attachment as a Fire-Proof, and with any and all COMPETITORS AS A BURGLAR-PROOF—both tests to be made at the same time and place, and to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., the weather permitting; if not, the first fair day thereafter.

No effort will be spared to make the above tests as strong and as thorough as can be desired; and I trust that all parties interested will aim to be present, and see that the tests are both thorough and fair, and be able to judge as to the merits of the Safes so tested, the importance of which will readily be conceded.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.

P. S.—It has become necessary to extend the time for the above test from the 22d instant, as before announced, for the reason that as yet I have had no response from other safe-makers as to the furnishing of burglar-proof safes; and as it is very desirable to have the tests comparative, the extra time is required to provide other safes for the burglar proof test.

I notice the published acceptance of Evans & Watson, with conditions about as long as the moral law code, some of which I cannot entertain; but from their very great desire to "promote the public interest; their high consideration for *the source*, and their *entire indisposition* to injure the *business* of *any man*," as therein manifested, I presume they will waive the extra conditions, and furnish their safe. If they do not, the safe will be furnished for the test by other parties.

M. C. S.,
10 21 22 26 28 31—11 2 4 5 Agent.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country.
8 15 3m

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS
CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the
BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, AND
VELVET
CARPETINGS,
ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.
Now in Store and for sale by
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.
OIL CLOTHS,
In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.
HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.

The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,

AND ALL THE FUEL!!

This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.

We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12:

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..................$500,000

DIRECTORS.
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CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL | HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—

Coupon Bonds..................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..................$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate..................$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, T. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 430 COMMERCE Street. 9 9]

DRY GOODS.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.
FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1·75.
FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1·00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS, 90 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.
ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.

We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.

EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.

Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.

All-wool Blankets, $3·00.
Large size Blankets, $4·00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5·00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6·00.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.
BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK.
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 tJ1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 26 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE
828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF
EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
Received Direct from Europe.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS
Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.
A FULL LINE OF
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND
LINEN SHEETINGS.
G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18wam[rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,
HAVE JUST OPENED

2000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 14, 15, and 16c.
2000 yards Delaines, 20 cents.
American Ginghams, fast colors, 15 and 19 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
All-wool Blankets, $4·50 up to $17 a pair.
Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large lot of Linen Towels, Napkins and Doylies, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Black Poplin Alpacas.
Black Alpacas, 23, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Black All-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Plaid Poplins 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1, and $1·25.
Good quality Black Silks.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap.
Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

9 21 smw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

VELVETS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
NOW OPEN
A FULL LINE OF
Lyons Black Silk Velvets,
German Velvets,
FROM $9·00 TO $30·00 PER YARD.
[42 wamsmrp

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 11mrp

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 48tJ CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at
D. WATKINS',
NINTH AND CHERRY,
10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 26mJ

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CLOAKS
OPENING EVERY MORNING.

NOW OPEN,
LADIES' DRESS FURS
OF ALL KINDS.

REAL ASTRACHAN
AND
ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES

CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BY THE YARD.

RICH BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7·50.

CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,
SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS
For Ladies' Walking Suits.

LADIES' DRESSES
MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 668 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF
LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.
Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm24t A. MYERS.

EYRE & LANDELL
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
FOR FALL SALES,
LYONS VELVETS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
SACK CLOTHS.
FINE POPLINS.
10 23 wfm3m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.